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Y-D Units Start for Camp; Tobruk Capture Complete; Thai-France Mediation?

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 23, 1941

New England: Yankee Division Moves to Camp

The Yankee (26th) Division marched again in Massachusetts as various regiments moved by train, motor convoy and bus to Camp Edwards. [Details and pictures: Page 11.]

Investigation of a new Federal camp at Sharon, Vt., for training Civilian Conservation Corps supervisors was demanded in Congress. [Details: Page 11.]

A slight reduction in the Massachusetts State Tax on cities and towns and continuation of emergency taxes is provided for in Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's 1941-42 financial program. [Details: Page 1.]

Gov. Sumner Sewall submitted Maine's biennial budget, disclosing a need for $1,927,000 additional revenue. [Details: Page 11.]

The number of Selective Service recruits to be inducted daily will be stepped up sharply when the third draft call gets under way Feb. 6. [Details: Page 11.]

In Northeast Africa: Capture of Tobruk Fruitful

Capture of Tobruk, Italian port in Libya, by British imperial troops was completed, at least 14,000 prisoners and large quantities of material being captured. [Details: Page 4.]

Among the prisoners are a corps commander, a divisional commander, two other generals, an admiral and a number of senior army and naval staff officers. British casualties were reported to be less than 500.

Fighting in Eritrea, where Italians were withdrawing before a British advance, was still continuing.

Far East: Vichy Willing to Mediate

Vichy, France (AP)—The Government announced it had accepted Japanese offers of mediation in the undeclared border warfare between French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam).

Tokyo (AP)—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japan's new Ambassador to Washington, sailed for the United States aboard the liner Kamakura Maru. [Details: Page 2.]

Pnom-Penh, French Indo-China (AP)—Thailand forces increased their attacks on two important cities in the Cambodia section of French Indo-China. Sisophon and Mongkol-Borey, key points on the border supply routes, were bombed by Thai planes, Rear Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of Indo-China, announced.

Chungking, China (AP)—Central News, agency of the Central Chinese Government, reported that Chinese mines sank two Japanese ships Jan. 17 in the Yangtze River below Hankow. The agency said 260 Japanese went down with the ships, a small gunboat and a large steamer.

Kunming, China (AP)—Six Japanese dive bombers followed by nine in formation raided the Kunming area, but the damage was limited to two villages southeast of the city, which were set afire. Casualties were estimated at thirty.

Washington: Doughton Wants Higher Debt Limit

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee, said today he would introduce in a day or two legislation raising the Federal debt limit from $49,000,000,000 to about $65,000,000,000.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee heard Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, testifying on the lend-lease bill, support a "negotiated peace" in the European war as preferable to a victory by either side. [Details: Page 1.]

President Roosevelt reported to Congress that $13,466,594,331 of emergency relief funds were spent by the Government from April 8, 1935, to Dc. 31, 1940.

William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, as co-directors of the Office of Production Management, agreed to alternate in holding fortnightly press conferences. Mr. Knudsen began the series by expressing his hope that the country would have its original program of 33,000 planes by July, 1942. [Details: Page 2.]

The housing of defense forces, military and civilian, has become one of the most urgent jobs facing the Nation. [Details: Page 7.]

More than 200,000 natural scientists and highly skilled specialists are being card indexed for selection if and when needed in the defense program.

Men convicted of violating the Selective Service Act will be eligible for parole if they agree to serve their year of military training according to a Presidential order.

President Roosevelt nominated Frank C. Walker to serve four more years as Postmaster General, Dean G. Acheson to be Assistant Secretary of State in place of Henry Grady, resigned.

The White House announced that Lauchlin Currie, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, would visit China shortly for a study of the general economic situation.

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said the Treasury had considered for several months a proposal to "freeze" all foreign funds in this country, but he declined to say whether or not any decision had been reached. The proposal was one of 50 similar possible actions which have been drafted for study.

Greco-Italian Front: Athens Reports Gains

Greek gains in the Tepeleni sector were reported by Athens, additional Italian positions having been captured following the previous day's repulse of a heavy Italian counter-attack.

Army trucks to the number of 100, trapped by Greeks in a narrow mountain gorge, were destroyed by Greek bombing planes.

Italy was seen moving toward "controlled inflation." [Details: Page 6.]

British air attack on the Dodecanese islands was reported to have done considerable damage at the airdrome of Martiza.

Air and Sea: Düsseldorf Bombed by British

British bombers carried out night raids on Germany's Düsseldorf region while unfavorable weather cut Nazi raids over England to the point of negligibility. [Details: Page 6.]

The British destroyer Hyperion was reported by the Admiralty to have been lost when it was damaged beyond repair by a mine or torpedo and of necessity sunk by British naval forces. [Details: Page 6.]

In Europe: Rumanian Civil War Continues

Civil war in Rumania apparently continued amid conflicting accounts. [Details: Page 1 and 5.]

France dissolved 61 municipal councils and ousted 38 Mayors in a "cleanup" program of the Pétain Government. [Details: Page 5.]

Britain relieved from his command a cadet training officer who criticized the British Army for class consciousness. [Details: Page 5.]

Americans, numbering at least 600, have returned home from German-occupied France in the past month, Embassy circles in Vichy estimated.

Rumania's Legation at Budapest, Hungary, asserted that Dictator-Premier Ion Antonescu was "complete master" of the situation.

Sofia and Belgrade dispatches, however, depicted the strife as mounting in violence, with the pro-Nazi Iron Guard revolutionists—as they were identified by the Rumanian Government—having seized the Bucharest post office, radio station, and military airport.

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Governor Tells Plan to Finance Piers, Airport

Saltonstall says State may float two bond issues —Several factors affect plans.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Possibiilty that two additional State bond issues may be necessary to finance a program of airport expansion and the building of new piers in Boston Harbor was disclosed today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at a press conference in which he discussed details of his budget message.

In the message, the Governor recommended two other bond issues aggregating $5,300,000.

Noting that the Governor made no mention in the budget of the airport expansion program and the possibility of new piers for Boston as outlined in his inaugural message, reporters asked whether provision had been made for financing.

The Governor explained that the airport program is subject to legislative action, and that if "the Legislature adopts the program, I shall recommend a bond issue."

Federal Aid Possible

However, he pointed out that numerous factors enter into the program, including the possibility of Federal financial aid and other factors.

Regarding the development of new State-owned piers in Boston Harbor, the Governor pointed out that if the Federal Government takes over more waterfront property, Boston will be left with only one large pier.

However, he did not anticipate immediate Federal action along this line, saying the problem is a matter of long-range study.

On the other hand, the Governor explained that if the Federal Government does take over pier facilities in Boston in the near future, a bond issue probably will be necessary to finance additional pier space.

Governor Saltonstall said the figures in his $165,000,000 biennial budget cover existing laws and that no attempt was made to cover expenditures arising from future legislation.

Regarding the $2,400,000 bond issue he proposed for the building of an institution to house those persons classed as criminally insane, the Governor said the amount was $700,000 more than the bond issue asked for two years ago for the same project because this year the sum is based upon an architect's study. No such expert study was made two years ago.

Few Slashes Expected

Massachusetts fiscal experts characterized as politically astute and financially relatively unassailable Governor Saltonstall's 1941-42 expenditure program including a $165,045,000 biennial budget, bond issues totaling $5,300,000, and distribution of $19,200,000 to the cities and towns to reduce the budget-balancing State Tax.

Only a few major budget slashes are anticipated by the experts when such organizations as the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations start their pruning expeditions, because the greater portion of the $13,119,000 increase in the 1941-42 biennial budget compared to the 1939-40 program is considered mandatory.

On the other hand, these same experts contend that through con-

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Lindbergh Urges Peace On Negotiated Basis; Scoffs at Air Invasion

Says no one can win—Takes no sides but does sympathize with people of both sides—Opposes lend-lease bill—Calls further U. S. aid futile—Declares 10,000 planes will make nation safe.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh advocated today a "negotiated peace" and a policy of American non-intervention in testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee during the course of which he attacked the Lend-Lease bill as likely to take the United States into war and enhance the prospects of complete European prostration when the struggle ended.

In the first public testimony of the kind which Congress has heard, Colonel Lindbergh, in a calm voice, said that he did not favor either side in the struggle of Britain against Chancellor Hitler, but that he did sympathize with the people of both sides. He said he saw no other effect of United States intervention to help Britain than to deepen the ultimate collapse of Europe.

Colonel Lindbergh estimated that in 1938 Germany had capacity to produce 20,000 airplanes a year and since then had increased this capacity several-fold. He said he saw no prospect of Britain winning the war, this involved invasion of the Continent, not even with full American entrance into the war.

On the defensive side he believed that America was in no danger of invasion by air or by land and declared the country could feel safe with the construction of 10,000 airplanes.

The implication of Colonel Lindbergh's statement was that the United States need not be apprehensive over the European situation and need not rush to emergency measures to defend the Nation, a point that the Isolationists have strongly stressed.

The biggest crowd at the hearings so far greeted the Colonel with applause as he entered. There was the customary panoply of cameras and spotlights playing on the youthful face of the famous flier like a Hollywood set.

The Colonel read his prepared text quietly and easily. It had no specific reference to the lend-lease bill. He said he saw "no danger of invasion" so long as the United States military services are maintained. He recommended an airforce of "about 10,000." Aviation bases were a secondary necessity, he said, extending possibly even to Greenland.

Says an Invasion Impossible

There has never been a successful air invasion alone, he said. An air invasion across the ocean, he said, was impossible. A sudden air invasion of America by way of Alaska "is out of the question," he said. He similarly pooh-poohed the idea of an attack via Greenland, basing this on his own investigations there.

Transoceanic bombing, he said, was technically feasible, but the "effect on our military position would be negligible; not a single squadron of transoceanic bombers exists anywhere in the world today."

"All the advantages we have in

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Gist of Lindbergh statement: Page 6.

Boston Community Fund Aid For O'Hara Wreck Families

Practical demonstration of the Community Fund's capacity for meeting human needs was given today when it was announced that the Fund, through the Boston Council of Social Agencies, Roy M. Cushman, Director, is investigating the situation of families of men lost in the wreck of the Mary E. O'Hara in Boston Harbor.

Families found in need of assistance will be provided for from the fund, it was disclosed.

Thirty-four new contributions of $1,000 or more, led by an anonymous gift of $20,000, together with a larger number of smaller donations, were announced today by headquarters of the Greater Boston Community Fund campaign. At the same time it was announced that three public departments—the Sheriff's office, Teachers College and the administrative offices of the Boston School Department—have soared generously over the top in contributions.

The dollar-total of donations to date was officially estimated at $1,820,000. The Fund's 25,000 volunteers are working to raise $4,883,000 by February 5 for the support of 200 hospitals, health and social service agencies.

Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan's office led the list of "over the top" achievements today, with contributions reaching 125 per cent of quota. Boston Teachers College, led by William H. J. Kennedy, President, and William F. Linehan, Dean, chalked up 106 per cent of the goal pledged.

Administrative employees of the Boston schools, headed by Supt. Arthur L. Gould, reported a total of 114 per cent of the goal achieved.

Not satisfied with their feat of exceeding their quota as reported at the first Dutch treat luncheon of the campaign, held last week, the employees of the Boston Fire Department, under the leadership of Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, reported their pledges have been increased to 114 per cent of quota.

List of Contributors: Page 12.

Axis Striving To 'Bottle-Up' British Fleet

Nazi aid to Italy in the Mediterranean used to corner naval forces in case of invasion.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Jan. 23—Although United States Ambassador William Phillips was apparently unable to obtain information from Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano in regard to last week-end's meeting between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini, it is generally assumed here that the outcome is that the German General Staff is about to enter the Mediterranean war, in a controlling capacity, if not also in force.

It is understood that the German motive is not to pull Italian chestnuts out of the fire, as has been suggested abroad. The German High Command is primarily concerned with carrying out strategic aims of its own.

These are roughly as follows: The British Navy is to be still further divided and more units drawn away from the British Isles. If British communication links through the Mediterranean are cut —which Germany may attempt by continuing attacks by dive-bombers in the Sicilian channel—then convoys from Britain to Egypt must be sent around the Cape.

Drain on Naval Units

This operation would require approximately four times as many ton-hours of British shipping, both mercantile and naval, which, it is believed, Britain can spare only with difficulty.

The German campaign against British shipping is therefore expected to be greatly intensified. Britain is also expected to have less naval units at hand to stand off invasion.

The daring use of German dive-bombers against British capital ships in the Mediterranean would, if continued, serve as a dress rehearsal for similar action in the English Channel later.

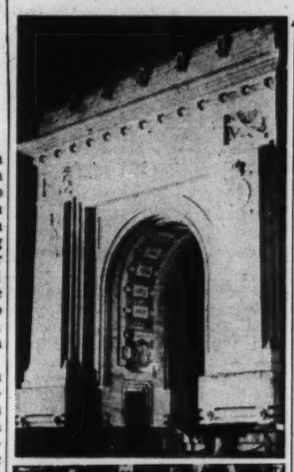
Another source of supply for Egypt, however, is understood to be through the Red Sea from India, Australia, and the Far East, the freighters from those points having been passing so far without challenge through the Red Sea waters. Moreover, the question of whether the Sicilian channel can be effectively closed has yet to be answered by demonstration, the only results claimed by the Germans so far being the surprise attack on the aircraft carrier Illustrious and the convoy.

There is a theory here that a direct hit by the heaviest type of bomb can paralyze electrical apparatus of capital ships. This the-

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Italy trains public for 'controlled' inflation: Page 6.

Rumania Ruled By Dictatorship To Check Revolt



Wide World

Where Chaos Reigns

The Arch of Triumph (above) in Bucharest, scene of several outbreaks. Peasant members of the Iron Guard shown on march in the Capital.

Germans try to remain neutral, under aim of avoiding excuse for action by Russia.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Rumanian Government announced today through its Budapest Legation that it had quelled a "rebellion" by "notorious Communists" and young Iron Guard extremists after "many" had been killed throughout the country.

Public buildings in various parts of Rumania were reported cleared of the "rebels" under orders from Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu after his tolerance was taxed by a machine-gun attack yesterday on the Bucharest building housing his office.

[Although Rumanian Legations in Southeastern Europe declared today that General Antonescu had mastered Rumania's rebellion, diplomatic sources here expressed belief that some disorders were still in progress. They pointed out that at least one high general had joined dissident Iron Guardists.]

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 23—The strife in Rumania has reached an intensity which may virtually be described as civil war.

Germany whose troops are occupying more and more strategic points in Rumania admits reluctantly that Premier Ion Antonescu has proclaimed a military dictatorship. Meanwhile the radio in the Rumanian Capital, whose broadcasts have been controlled by the insurgents for the past three days, has been broadcasting the Iron Guardist claims.

Dispatches from Budapest, attributed to the Rumanian Legation there, indicate that an attack on the Premier's office was made by 600 Iron Guardists under the leadership of Gen. George Petrovicescu. The whereabouts of General Petrovicescu were not disclosed, but he was reported to have resigned his offices of Minister of Interior.

Desertions in Provinces

The Legation claims that many of General Petrovicescu's colleagues surrendered to the Antonescu Government. But there is also evidence that many Army units in the Provinces are deserting General Antonescu.

Probably they are purposely exaggerating. But it is true that the insurgents are not a negligible factor.

While the Rumanians fight one another it looks as though the Germans have for the time being decided to remain neutral.

Some observers think they are secretly fanning the flames. Others hold that the present chaos embarrasses the Germans because it may force them to take much firmer control of the country and thus endanger German-Russian friendship, which appears to be based, any way on the Russian side, on Germany's keeping away from the Black Sea.

Support Nazi Ideals

Meanwhile both Rumanian groups have already proclaimed themselves pro-German. Indeed they are both endeavoring to curry favor with the German overlords by stressing their devotion to their Nazi masters and Nazi ideals.

From a purely ideological standpoint there is little doubt that the insurgents are nearer to Nazi doctrine than General Antonescu. But the issue for Reichsführer Hitler is not as simple as that.

He also had to consider the effect of any further Nazification of Rumania on the other East European States, notably Russia. And he has to ask himself which horn of the following dilemma is less ominous —not interevene and thus allow Rumanian economy to go to ruins, thus depriving himself of vital supplies of oil, wheat, and corn, or to intervene and possibly bring the U. S. S. R. into Moldavia and Dobrudja with the object of presenting Germany with a fait accompli which prevents their obtaining direct access to the Black Sea.

A Tragic Warning

For the rest of the Balkans Rumania's present plight serves as a solemn and tragic warning. Unwilling to defend itself, Rumania chose what appeared to be the easy path, bowed to force majeure, surrendered its fairest Provinces without a struggle, and now finds itself despite all sacrifices torn by civil strife as well as reduced to economic and political slavery to the German overlords.

By contrast there are the Greeks who whatever vicissitudes the fu-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Both factions in Rumania pledge loyalty to the throne: Page 4.

What Is Back Of Revolt In Rumania?

By R. H. Markham
Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rumania's problem is that almost everyone is elbowing his neighbor and stepping on his neighbor's toes. Everyone is blaming someone else for something and crusading against somebody. So there is confusion and civil strife on a large scale.

Details of what is happening are not clear. The news is not coming directly from Rumania. Sofia, Belgrade, and Budapest are supplying the dispatches and much of their news is guess. The Balkan Capitals

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Doing Her Bit in British Aid

By a Staff Photographer

Lavender Oriole Displays Her Finery

This cream-colored Persian beauty is to be seen at the Boston Cat Club's 36th annual Championship Cat Show which opened at Horticultural Hall, Boston, this morning. Behind the cat are several cups to be awarded at the show. The crossed American and British flags indicate that the show is to benefit the British War Relief Society. Lavender Oriole is owned by Miss E. G. Hydon of Bogota, N. J.

Pretty Kitties Mobilized: Page 11.

Intimate Message from Washington

It Takes Only a Majority to Grant All-Out Power to President but, Lacking Time Limit, Would Require a Two-Thirds Vote to Take It Back

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Why a Time Limit?—Do most people realize that unless a specific time limit is put by Congress on any grant of power to the President it takes a two-thirds vote to get back what it takes only a majority vote to give away?

It does, for unless the statute is so worded that extraordinary authority automatically expires, new legislation would be required to retract such authority and the President's power of veto, if he chose to use it, would make it necessary to have two-thirds of both houses behind such retrieving legislation.

This fact strengthens the position of those Republicans who, though supporting the main provisions of the lend-lease bill, insist that a time limit on the delegated powers is both proper and needed.

Two-Headed Elephant—The Republicans are united behind a time-limit amendment to the lend-lease bill but every day reveals a deeper division in Republican ranks with respect to the essence of the bill itself. Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, the cordial and competent Minority Leader in the Senate, had been in town but a few minutes yesterday when he made the split official.

Senator McNary, who had been delayed in getting back on the job which he likes and in which he is himself much liked, and who is essentially opposed to the bill, now takes over the Upper-Chamber leadership of his party from Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, who is essentially in favor of the bill.

Thus the first and second in command of the Republicans in the Senate stand at distant, if not opposite, poles as do the party's 1940 and 1936 presidential nominees. Mr. Landon's influence is mainly against passage of the bill as it stands and Mr. Willkie's influence is mainly in support of the bill as it stands.

Honest Opposition—It is, of course, tremendously important that the debate over this vital measure be not allowed to become embittered or personal. The position of both sides demands respect. In the main, it is neither petty nor partisan and the stand taken by those who would radically restrict the bill is neither casual nor captious. They seek to keep in operation the almost full procedure of peacetime democracy.

The position of the Administration and such Republicans as Mr. Willkie, Senator Austin and others is that the extraordinary emergency demands extraordinary powers; that to refuse such extraordinary powers is to take a shut-eye attitude toward the danger; to fail to avert a menace which would defeat all democracy.

Political expediency at least calls on the minority not to try to withhold from the President of the United States, whom the majority elected, the powers it would willingly grant a President of its own choosing.

Acceptable Amendments—Thus far neither Mr. Roosevelt nor any of his legislative spokesmen have indicated any objections to the inclusion of a time-limit provision in the lend-lease bill and there seems every reason why it should be put down as a salient and satisfactory amendment.

A strong case can also most certainly be made out for not giving the President the right to decide entirely by himself what nations shall receive the benefits of this policy. As it stands, the bill provides unneutral assistance to unnamed belligerents and it seems unnecessary to authorize the President to take sides in war anywhere as he chooses. It is important to trust the President, but it is also important to trust Congress to implement the bill further, if needed, since it could be done quickly should the contingency arise.

Congress can certainly put an over-all limitation upon the amount of armaments it intends to have the Government loan and lease but an itemized appropriation would seem impracticable. This would, in effect, be a blank-check appropriation but Congress will determine the size of the blank check.

Unacceptable Amendments—It now appears certain that the Administration will oppose other modifications of the measure. It will resist amendments on points which the President considers to be based on fantastic assumptions, such as, that he might give away the United States Navy. It will resist amendments which would prevent the President from doing things which the Constitution may empower the President to do; such as determining the disposition of American armed forces, which is the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief, the President.

Well, Well, Well—It was not a little ironical to watch the lend-lease bill's principal and all-out opponent, Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, at the House hearing fervently commend his star witness for having given the Committee the most vital and compelling expression of Americanism it has yet heard. The witness was America's leading and most ingenious exponent of socialism, Norman Thomas, four times the Socialist Party's considerably unsuccessful candidate for President of the United States.

Roscoe Drummond

New Labor Flare-Ups Prove Drag on Defense

By the Associated Press

Although one threatened strike was settled, others flared Jan. 22 in several plants throughout the Nation, stopping or slowing down production of defense materials.

Completely paralyzing production of $26,000,000 of warship turbines, generators, shafts, pumps, and gun mounts for the Army and Navy, about 7,000 employees of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company marched from their benches in West Allis, Wis. The strike by the United Automobile Workers of America (C. I. O.) was not joined by 2,000 office workers, draftsmen and supervisors, but production was at a standstill.

In an International Harvester Company plant in the same community, rival Congress of Industrial Organizations and independent unions authorized their executive boards to call a strike. The strike, in a plant making artillery shells, would be in sympathy with a strike at another company plant in East Moline, Ill. Company employees in Chicago also took a strike vote.

No sooner had the U. A. W. A. reached an agreement with the Ryan Aeronautical Corporation in San Diego, Calif., which is manufacturing $11,400,000 of planes for the Government and for foreign use, than union leaders announced that their next move would be against the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation which has a backlog of about $350,000,000 in Government and foreign orders. The scale in the new Ryan contract is raised to equal that in the Vultee plant, where the union also won a recent dispute.

Two Gulf Coast shipyards slowed down production under the heavy hand of dissatisfied labor.

More than a score of engineers and crane operators quit work at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation yard in Pascagoula, Miss., to join metal workers who had been away from work a week because of contract difficulties. The yard has $75,000,000 of naval and maritime contracts.

A Federal conciliator stepped into the picture at the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company yards at Mobile, a Navy destroyer repair base, where workers demanded increased wages. Periodic stoppages of work were begun.

Charging that the Mesta Machine Company had consistently been using non-union labor within craft union jurisdiction, the Pittsburgh Building Trades Council (A. F. of L.) called a strike of union construction workers employed on a plant to house gun forging machinery for making Navy ordnance. Union officials threatened to extend the strike to concerns using Mesta machinery.

The Nashville, Tenn., plant of Vultee Aircraft, Inc., and the International Association of Machinists (A. F. of L.) signed a contract.

A tie-up of construction at the $6,000,000 Army cantonment at Indiantown Gap, Pa., was threatened earlier in the week when a union representative said members would not be permitted to install nonunion-made metal devices; but the Construction Quartermaster there talked optimistically today of "a satisfactory agreement."

Socialists Opposing Thomas Ask to Be Heard on Lease Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Disputing the stand taken by Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, that the Administration's lend-lease British aid bill is a step toward war and dictatorship, other Socialist stalwarts here today were signatory to a request that the House Foreign Affairs Committee hear them in opposition to the Thomas view.

Heading the split against the Thomas leadership on the issue are Dr. Reinhold Neibuhr, of Union Theological Seminary; Alfred Baker Lewis, one-time party secretary in Massachusetts; Jack Altman, New York business manager of the Joint Council of the United Retail and Wholesale Employees, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate; Murray Gross, one-time Socialist party labor committee head, and Gus Tyler, formerly editor of the Socialist Call.

Although "proud" of their active opposition to United States participation in the last World War, the New Yorkers' request for a hearing sees a policy of isolation today as "purely provincial selfishness," in the face of the Nazi menace.

Scope of Hitlerism

In the present war, their statement declares, "Hitlerism is represented not only by the armed batalions of Germany and its allies, but by persons and organizations in all countries whose aim it is to establish a dictatorship of brute force over the people and especially over their organized movements of popular progress."

"On the one hand stand the forces of Hitler, aided and abetted by Stalin . . .," it continues.

"On the other side stands Britain, more a labor Britain than ever in its history. It was British labor that put a halt to appeasement, that swept the appeasers from the Government, that put spine into England's fight against Hitler. It is British labor that increasingly brings the British Government to think of this war in connection with war aims that may give the world greater promise of a sound demoocracy and world peace."

Thomas's Prediction

Mr. Thomas, who, in testimony before the House Committee yesterday, agreed that a British victory would be preferable to a Hitler triumph in Europe, predicted a collectivist regime in Britain after the war.

Expressing confidence that the wide executive powers granted under the lease-lend bill did not threaten democracy in this country, the petitioning group holds that it is "penny wise and pound foolish" to haggle over the amount of aid, when every delay brings closer "the total destruction of American civilization."

Simultaneously the Social Democratic Federation, through August Claessens, Acting National Secretary, wiring the House Committee that it favored "all aid to Britain as the best means of national defense today," asserted that, of the 900,000 Socialist voters in the Nation, "only 100,000 voted for Mr. Thomas and the views he expresses in the last election."

Two Fatalities In Plane Crash

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23 (AP)—Only a mile from safety, a big Transcontinental & Western Airliner crashed before dawn today approaching Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport, killing the Chief Pilot and a passenger and injuring 12 other persons.

Far behind schedule, the airliner, en route from Los Angeles to New York, flew across the field and then banked to the left in making a swing for a landing from the southwest.

The giant plane clipped a maple tree, ripped a wing across the top of a row of trees and a telephone pole and smashed to the ground in the backyard of a farmhouse. It did not burn.

State highway patrolmen and sheriff's deputies roped off the scene of the crash and inspectors of the Civil Aeronautics Bureau began an immediate check of the wreckage.

Pledged to Defense

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—A labor and management pledge to devote "energy and unfaltering loyalty" to the production of aluminum products for defense needs was announced here today by R. S. Reynolds, President of the Reynolds Metals Company.

He said 17 officers of Congress of Industrial Organizations and and American Federation of Labor unions signed the pledge. He signed in behalf of the company, the Nation's second largest producer of aluminum products.

At the same time Mr. Reynolds said tentative official approval had been given for construction of a new plant to cost between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 for fabrication of aluminum alloy sheets, to begin by July. The site was not disclosed.

Contract Accepted

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., Jan. 23 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organizations employees of the Ranger Engines Division of the Fairchild Airplane and Engine Corporation have voted to accept terms of a contract agreed upon in conference 10 days ago.

The conference agreement, reached with the aid of a national defense representative, ended the threat of a strike involving orders for $7,750,000 worth of Army and Navy aircraft engines.

The company agreed to a basic demand by the United Automobile Workers of America for a general 5 per cent increase in wages for all employees, and to a compromise providing 50 cents an hour for beginners for the first four months, 55 cents for the next four, and 60 cents thereafter.

Settling Disputes a Task

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Take it from Dr. John R. Steelman, Chief of the United States Conciliation Service, this business of settling labor disputes requires more than tact, timing, and toughness. You have to stay awake all night and all day, and catch up on lost sleep some other time. Mr. Steelman left his office for home last night to get his first sleep since Sunday night. He spent the interval in conferences and long-distance telephone calls trying to work out a settlement of a threatened strike at the Ryan Aeronautical Company, San Diego, Calif.

C. I. O. Wants Census Part

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has protested to defense Directors William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman against the use of the National Association of Manufacturers for a census of defense production facilities in the Nation. Mr. Murray's protest, made public by C. I. O. yesterday, demanded labor participation in such a survey. Studies already made by C. I. O. unions, he said, "refuted the contention" of the N. A. M. and other such organizations "that there is necessity for lengtheing of hours or the breaking down of labor standards in the name of national defense."

It's the Army Life for a Rockefeller

International

The Long and Short of Group Get Acquainted

Winthrop Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and grandson of the oil magnate, is shown (left) shaking hands with Charles McCarthy as they were inducted into the United States Army in New York. Both are New York City residents. Rookie Rockefeller, a volunteer, is the tallest of his group while Rookie McCarthy, who also volunteered, is the shortest. Looking on is Charles P. Stone, chairman of the draft board through which they were accepted.

McReynolds Puts 'Finis' on Court Chapter

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — Retirement of Associate Justice James Clark McReynolds after 28 years on the Supreme Court, and prospective appointment of the sixth New Deal member, possibly Attorney General Robert M. Jackson or Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina not only sets all-time statistical records for the High Court but writes finis for one of the most dramatic and important chapters in all Court history.

Mr. Justice McReynolds, who is a crusty conservative and outspoken New Deal critic on the Court but a kindly entertainer of small children in his bachelor quarters at home, has been for years the very symbol of the "old order" in Washington, the last survivor of the conservative Court majority—Sutherland, Van Devanter, Butler, and others—that ruled the Court for a generation or more disregarding Holmes and Brandeis dissents and acted finally like a dam against the rising tide of New Deal social legislation when President Roosevelt took office.

Mr. Justice McReynolds in latter days is reported to have written more decisions declaring legislation unconstitutional than any other justice in history.

In recent New Deal years, his number of personal dissents was colossal, at first accompanied by vigorous written opinions, but in recent years simply a formal and often solitary notice that he disapproved of the path the made-over Court was taking.

Vigorous Dissent

Sometimes his language was judicially intemperate, as when he added to his written dissent in the famous 1935 gold case (joined in by Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland, and Butler) which mentioned "spoilation," "repudiation," and declared that "the impending legal and moral chaos is appalling." There was an even sharper verbal declaration cried out vigorously from his seat on the High Bench: "This is Nero in his worst form: the Constitution is gone."

Emotions and passions like these have followed the Supreme Court struggle, which saw President Roosevelt's unsuccessful effort to "reorganize" the Court: saw the President defeated and outplayed by the skillful change in policy of the Court itself led by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes which suddenly reversed its line of decisions, and finally gave Mr. Roosevelt the prize for which he sought, without the legislative change he desired, in a Court which no longer barred the path of New Deal legislation.

The Chief Justice is only a few months younger than the retiring Justice, and it is likely that before the third term is over the President will extend the record of six appointments which already sets a precedent of having appointed more justices than any other Chief Executive in history, except George Washington, who, of course, named the all-new tribunal.

New Deal Baffled

Beginnings of the Roosevelt struggle with the court can be expressed statistically. The usual presidential appointment of new justices averages two to a four-year term. But when Mr. Roosevelt took office there were no vacancies in the first four years, even though the average age of the justices rose close to an all-time high. It was asserted that the conservative members who ruled the Court were staging a judicial "sitdown." Robert Jackson, named as possible successor to Mr. Justice McReynolds, in a book just published, "The Struggle for Judicial Supremacy," recounts the story from the New Deal viewpoint. The Court began to hold major pieces of New Deal legislation void. It seemed to many liberals that like the House of Lords it blocked inevitable change in a world in which the old order of laissez faire was moribund. In case after case, in opinions often written by Mr. Justice McReynolds, the Court nullified the New Deal.

It overturned the Government or states in the hot oil suit (8 to 1); the railroad pension case (5 to 4); farm mortgages (9 to 0); NRA (9 to 0); AAA (6 to 3); Bituminous Coal Act (6 to 3); municipal bankruptcy (5 to 4); Minimum Wage Act (5 to 4); utility regulation case (5 to 4).

In the New York unemployment compensation case it could not reach a decision and tied, 4 to 4, in the absence of the liberal, Mr. Justice Stone. These decisions played havoc with Federal statutes in lesser courts and 1,600 injunctions restraining officers of the Federal Government from carrying out acts of Congress were granted by Federal judges in 1935-6. The consequences were sweeping. In overthrowing the AAA, the Court cast doubt upon all Federal aid to farmers; in killing NRA it struck at all Federal effort to maintain fair labor standards; in outlawing the New York minimum wage law (carefully drawn to overcome the court's objections to the original minimum wage act) it specifically blocked any form of state legislation to protect minimum-wage standards.

Roosevelt Challenge

Mr. Roosevelt laid down his challenge in the proposed reorganization bill. Battle lines formed in Congress. And then on March 29, 1937, in a Court crammed to capacity as national attention centered on the struggle, the Chief Justice triumphantly announced a 5 to 4 opinion upholding the Washington minimum wage for women, and frankly and completely reversed its opinion of a few months ago in the Adkins case, in which it had voided a District of Columbia Minimum Wage Act 5 to 4. The Chief Justice reversed the earlier opinion. The thing that made the June, 1936, minority a June, 1937, majority (5 to 4) was the changed vote of Mr. Justice Roberts.

In all these cases, Mr. Justice McReynolds stoutly stood his ground. His letter of retirement to Mr. Roosevelt, brief to the point of curtness, shows his position unchanged to the end. In retirement he will receive his full $20,000 a year judicial pay. Opponents and friends alike respect his integrity and ability as a fighter. In his reply the President wrote to his old antagonist:

"Permit me to congratulate you on your long service and to wish you many years of health and happiness."

Press to Get Regular News On Progress of Production

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—America will now be able to go directly to the chiefs of national defense production and ask them just what progress is being made in arming the United States and Great Britain.

At the suggestion of Washington newspapermen, who have frequently complained of difficulty in obtaining exact and satisfactory reports on defense production, William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors of the Office of Production Management, have decided to hold fortnightly press conferences.

Mr. Knudsen began the series with a conference yesterday in the board room of the Federal Reserve Building, while Mr. Hillman is scheduled to hold the next one two weeks hence. With the alternating of Messrs. Knudsen and Hillman, the press will be able to clear up knotty points of both production and labor relations, and the country has been promised direct answers to all questions except those which the War and Navy Departments veto on the ground of military secrecy.

In reporting on defense progress to date, Mr. Knudsen expressed satisfaction on some points but was equally candid in expressing disappointment on others. He admitted that the question of obtaining machine tools fast enough is still causing concern, but he did say that there was a fair chance of making up the lag during the coming months.

Recalling that the United States had manufactured 799 military airplanes during December, Mr. Knudsen said that current reports indicate a rise for January, although he refused to guess as to how large the rise might be. He declared that during December approximately 40 per cent of the 799 planes were trainers and 60 per cent were of combat-type.

It was also revealed that the December production of motors for bombers, pursuit ships and trainers reached 2,400, although there are no figures to show how many of these were of the powerful type necessary for use above Britain.

Referring to all types of national defense production plants, Mr. Knudsen stated that the biggest part of the tooling up job should be finished by May, thus permitting a co-ordinated and rising output. It is on this outlook that he premised his hope that the country would be able to meet its original program of producing 33,000 planes by July, 1942, despite a failure so far to meet earlier schedule predictions.

Ford Claims Effort to Speed Output of 'Pigmy' Army Trucks

DETROIT, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company in a statement yesterday asserted that instead of slowing down production of "pigmy" trucks as charged by R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, it had taken steps "designed to put all possible speed" behind the job.

The Ford Company and two other concerns are manufacturing the small command and reconnaissance cars for the United States Army.

Mr. Thomas, in his statement, charged that the War Department had changed specifications for the trucks at the request of the Ford Company, "in such a way as to materially reduce the military value of the cars ordered from Ford." He asserted also that "the Ford Company also maneuvered to get from Government sources priority on delivery of axles for these cars."

Special Front Axle

The Ford statement said that the trucks require a special front axle because they are four-wheel drive vehicles, and continued:

"These special axles are supplied by the Spicer Manufacturing Company. The Spicer Company was unable to produce these special axles in the required volume on short notice. . . . It was found that inadequate production of certain parts was holding up the entire job, and that other parts that went into the axle could be produced by Spicer in the necessary quantities.

"To speed the work on this urgent defense order, the Ford Motor Company, using its own tools, fixtures and machinery, began producing Spicer axle parts that constituted the 'bottleneck.' The axles going into the 'pigmy' trucks here are therefore partly manufactured by Spicer and partly by ourselves."

No Comment on Weight

The Ford statement made no comment on Mr. Thomas's assertion that the overall weight of the "pigmy" unit had been increased because "Ford either could not, or did not desire to make" them as light as originally specified.

Sources close to the Company's production division said, however, that certain specifications have been changed on many war orders "from time to time in efforts to improve their efficiency."

Besides Ford, Willys-Overland and Bantam have orders for production of the small trucks, which have a quarter-ton carrying capacity, and are described as "small enough to be carried in the hold of a transport plane."

Japan's New Envoy to Attempt Easing of Friction With U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Confronted with a seemingly irreconcilable conflict in American-Japanese policies, Japan's new Ambassador to the United States, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, sails today from Tokyo on what has every promise of being a most difficult mission.

The new Envoy, who succeeds Kensuke Horinouchi, is expected to reach Washington in mid-February to encounter a coldly firm policy on the part of the American Government toward Japan's ambitious program in East Asia and alliance with Germany and Italy.

Admiral Nomura, a hardened veteran of Japanese politics who is looked upon by most officials here as personally friendly toward the United States, apparently has no illusions about the difficulties of his task.

Aware of Hard Task

He has declared without any display of optimism that he will do what he can to improve relations between the two countries.

In diplomatic quarters here, however, he is said to be aware of the grave difficulties of achieving better relations as long as Japan adheres to its present policies.

Younger Japanese who were considered for the post were said to have shunned it on the ground that it almost certainly would end their political careers.

Diplomats here see little that Admiral Nomura can achieve in the face of the open conflict in the policies of the two governments.

Long-strained over the Japanese invasion of China, these relations have become more acute since Tokyo last September signed the tripartite pact with Germany and Italy.

They have been marked in recent months by successive restrictions on American exports to Japan under the policy of conserving strategic defense materials in this country.

They have been marked in recent months by successive restrictions on American exports to Japan under the policy of conserving strategic defense materials in this country.

The removal of the "moral embargo" on shipments of airplanes and other equipment to Soviet Russia emphasized in contrast the Government's firm policy against Japan, the country against which it first was applied because of the "unprovoked bombing" of civilian populations in China.

Gesture Toward Russia

The good will gesture toward Russia, implied in the lifting of the "moral embargo," was believed to embody even stronger implications for Japan, which has been seeking without notable success to improve relations with Moscow.

The growing conflict in American-Japanese policies was underscored in recent statements of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka.

The latter told the Japanese Diet Tuesday that the United States had "evinced no adequate understanding of the fact that the establishment of common prosperity throughout Greater East Asia is a matter of vital concern to Japan."

Asserting that the United States "apparently entertains the idea that its own first line of national defense lies . . . not only along the Eastern Pacific but even as far as China and the South Seas," Mr. Matsuoka said such a position "would not be calculated to contribute toward promotion of world peace."

Hull Outlines Position

To this, Secretary Hull replied in advance in appearing before the House Naval Affairs Committee last week.

"It has been clear throughout," he said, "that Japan has been actuated from the start by broad and ambitious plans for establishing herself in a dominant position in the entire region of the Western Pacific.

"It should be manifest to every person that such a program for the subjugation and ruthless exploitation by one country of nearly one half of the population of the world is a matter of immense significance, importance and concern to every other Nation wherever located."

Hand of 'Fifth Column' Appears In Mexican Tramways Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The hand of Mexico's "fifth column" behind the tramways strike has lifted the labor conflict into a position of first political importance. Communists and Nazis, working together, are manipulating the strike in an effort to revive the anti-foreign agitation here to frighten foreign capital from returning to Mexico.

Communist participation in the strike was evident from the first for the Communist Party distributed handbills attacking the British and Canadian owned company and urging Mexican workers to oppose the "foreign imperialists." The Communists also issued an inflammatory manifesto on the eve of the strike which betrayed the political capital they are making of it.

This manifesto, after attacking the Mexican Tramways Company as an enemy of the workers, declared that the Roosevelt Administration and Wall Street are trying to destroy the Mexican revolution. It concluded with a demand that no concessions for air or naval bases be granted the "Yankee Imperialists," that Mexico remain neutral and aloof from the "imperialist war," and urged the renewal of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Ossorio Arrested

This program of the Communists is identical with that of the Nazi "fifth column" working throughout Latin America. The totalitarian nations are in the midst of a violent anti-war campaign in which they insist that the Latin-American nations remain neutral and threaten them with the bogey of United States "imperialism" seeking to dominate the continent. This campaign has intensified in recent weeks as the North American defense program gets under way and President Roosevelt repeatedly warns America of the dangers of a Nazi victory.

The Nazi link with this agitation carried on behind the front of the tramways strike was disclosed with the arrest of Adolfo Leon Ossorio. This man has for the past three years been the leader of an anti-Jewish drive in Mexico; he has persistently agitated for Mexican neutrality and attacked the democracies and in other ways betrayed his connections with the Nazi "fifth column."

Señor Ossorio was arrested and jailed as the head of a group which repeatedly threw stench bombs, itch powder and rotten eggs into the audience during the showing here of "The Great Dictator." In his office at the time of the arrest were found anti-Tramway propaganda leaflets.

United States Opposed

Señor Ossorio announced that he would continue his anti-Jewish campaign to rid Mexico of Jews. Almost immediately, moreover, he was released through the intervention of Dr. Manero, new head of the Department of Public Health, and of representatives of the military sector of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Such protection granted to a Nazi agitator by Mexican officials and legislators betrays the penetration which the fifth column has made into governmental circles. It has been known for weeks that the Germans were concentrating upon obtaining converts in the new administration.

The "fifth column's" manipulation of the tramways strike is directed against United States and Mexican friendship which was so firmly enunciated here during the early days of the new administration. The Communazis hope, by reviving the capital and labor issue, to destroy increasing confidence of foreign capital in Mexico as a field for operation and investment.

It seeks also to harass the new government with the resurgent Labor agitation and block the reform program now under way. If friction between Government and Labor can be sustained Mexico's domestic scene will again become confused and non-productive. That the government, swinging sharply right, has made this possible is also apparent.

Business observers here see a sharp similarity between the procedure in the tramways strike and that which preceded the expropriation of the foreign oil properties. Whether the expropriation issue will be revived, as an anti-foreign campaign, remains to be seen but that it would be ideal material on which the Communazi "fifth column" could work to alienate Mexico's relations with the democracies, is obvious.

Australian Urges European Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —Real peace will not come to war-torn Europe until all its countries are formed into a confederated union, in the opinion of Sir Walter Carpenter, prominent Australian industrialist and shipping magnate, here to supervise construction of a new copra refining plant.

Peace would be kept by replacing the present armies of each nation with an international police force "something like the National Guard in America" to see that peace is kept, he declares.

History shows that Europe has always been in a turmoil, and there will never be a real lasting peace until we arrive at some system of international disarmament, followed by organization of a central police force, he says.

Chevrolet's Flint Plant Is Threatened by Strike

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 23 (AP)—A dispute that led Congress of Industrial Organizations unionists in the Chevrolet plant here to authorize the calling of a strike was submitted yesterday to Dr. George W. Taylor, who as umpire under the General Motors-United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) contract is the final authority in the case.

Union officials said members of the Chevrolet Local voted 10 to 1 to authorize the strike "because the company refused to bargain collectively." Layoff of a union committeeman in the sheet metal plant precipitated the dispute, they said.

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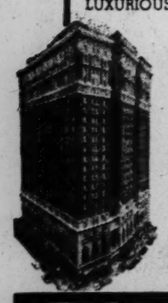

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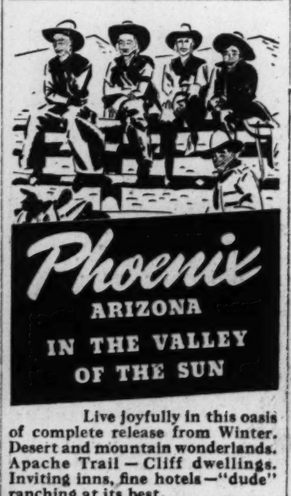

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States Are Reported Leveling Bars to Interstate Trading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — A sharp reversal in the interstate trade barrier trend was reported today to the Council of State Governments, in assembly here.

Repeal of state laws that discriminate against people of other states has been one of the Council's major aims of the last few years. The Federal Government, too, has instituted an educational drive against free trade restrictions between the 48 States.

Though more than 1,000 "trade barriers" were reported still to be obstructing the free flow of commerce among the States, Robert C. Hendrickson, New Jersey State Senator, told the Council that "the pendulum has begun to swing in the opposite direction." More than 20 states have repealed or vetoed trade barrier laws since the Council's special conference on the subject in April, 1939.

No new trade barrier legislation, except possibly the Philadelphia income tax, imposed upon residents from sister states, was adopted during the 1940 legislative sessions, Mr. Hendrickson reported. Several statutes were repealed and many administrative orders and rulings modified at the request of other states.

"There is no longer any basis for mutual ignorance or mutual misunderstanding of this problem," declared Mr. Hendrickson. "But too many 'trade barriers' still exist to justify any assertion that the intent of the commerce clause—free trade among the States—has again been fully realized."

Pennsylvania's new purchasing policy forbidding discrimination against out-of-state materials except in the case of a tie bid was described to the conference by Richard P. Brown, State Secretary of Commerce, who recommended its adoption by other States.

An attack on the Federal Government's trade barrier findings was launched by Harold C. Ostertag, New York legislator. Many of the laws set forth in the federal survey, he held, are really not trade barriers. He cited especially New York's Alcohol Beverage Control Law forbidding shipment of out-of-state liquor to any but licensed dealers. Rather than being a trade barrier this law gives the State its only means of subduing bootleggers, Mr. Ostertag said.

Trade barriers are not only undesirable but costly for States to enforce, Mrs. Bernice T. Van Der Vries, Illinois legislator, told the conference.

At a dinner last night, Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, described President Roosevelt's lend-lease plan as "one of the most courageous and statesmanlike proposals in American history." The Nation, he said, can discharge its responsibility toward the preservation of freedom "right now" by "an all-out program for production of supplies and munitions for the use of those who are actually fighting the battles for human liberty in Europe and Asia."

Ontario Amateur Wins Award For Astronomy Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The Prof. C. A. Chant medal for the outstanding amateur astronomical observer in Canada was presented to Bert Topham of Ontario at the recent annual meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Known to natural scientists throughout the continent, Mr. Topham works in his own observatory at North York Township, and is regarded as the foremost observer of variable stars in Canada. His findings have been communicated to the American Association of Variable Star Observers, and according to officials of the Dominion Observatory, he has taken especially valuable photographs of meteors.

Mr. Topham's observatory, three stories high, with a six-inch telescope located in a dome that is revolved mechanically, is a small edition of leading large observatories.

Willkie at Horta; Clipper Rides Gale

ABOARD THE YANKEE CLIPPER AT HORTA, The Azores, Jan. 23 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, riding a Pan American clipper to Horta through a gale described by the plane's captain as the worst seen here in two years, faced a possible delay of a day or more here before continuing his trip to England.

The clipper arrived here at 7:30 a. m. (4:30 a. m., E. S. T.). The captain said its take-off might be delayed by the storm.

En route to study war conditions in Britain, Mr. Willkie already had seen evidence of United States aid to the British.

At Darnell Island, off Hamilton, Bermuda, his eyes widened yesterday when he saw two 13-ton flying boats—bombers to be flown to Great Britain. Beside them he saw three famous veteran fliers—Bernt Balchen, Clyde Pangborn and Homer Berry.

The American-made bombers will be flown to England from Bermuda instead of Newfoundland, the pilots explained, because of weather difficulties encountered over the north Atlantic.

Gifts of $1,002,000 Aid Canada's War Effort

OTTAWA (CP) — Unsolicited contributions to Canada's war effort from all Canadian Provinces and many parts of the United States now total $1,002,000, the Finance Department has disclosed.

Included in the latest list of donations was a $2 contribution in memory of Gordon Scott of Montreal, lost in the torpedoing of the British liner Western Prince early in December.

Wonders of Research: 'Fire Flowers' on Sun

Long filaments of flaming gas studied at Mount Wilson Observatory under ideal conditions.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Titanic "flowers of fire" growing from the surface of the sun with the dark areas of sunspots as their centers and long filaments of flaming hydrogen gas as petals, are the subject of a special investigation at the Mount Wilson Observatory of Carnegie Institution of Washington under the direction of Dr. R. S. Richardson.

Viewed with the spectrohelioscope under the best possible observing conditions, the normal surface of the cromosphere or outer atmosphere of the sun resembles closely the skin of an orange with all its fine granulations. Near large sunspots, however, there is a marked change in the appearance and here the atmospheric gases are drawn out into long filaments indicating the presence of extensive fields of force.

"Seen under the best conditions," Dr. Richardson says, "these filaments remind one of petals or tendrils growing out of sunspot penumbra and spreading over the hydrogen chromosphere. Occasionally they form a pattern similar to the arrangement of iron filings around a bar magnet, or to the lines of flow in a vortex."

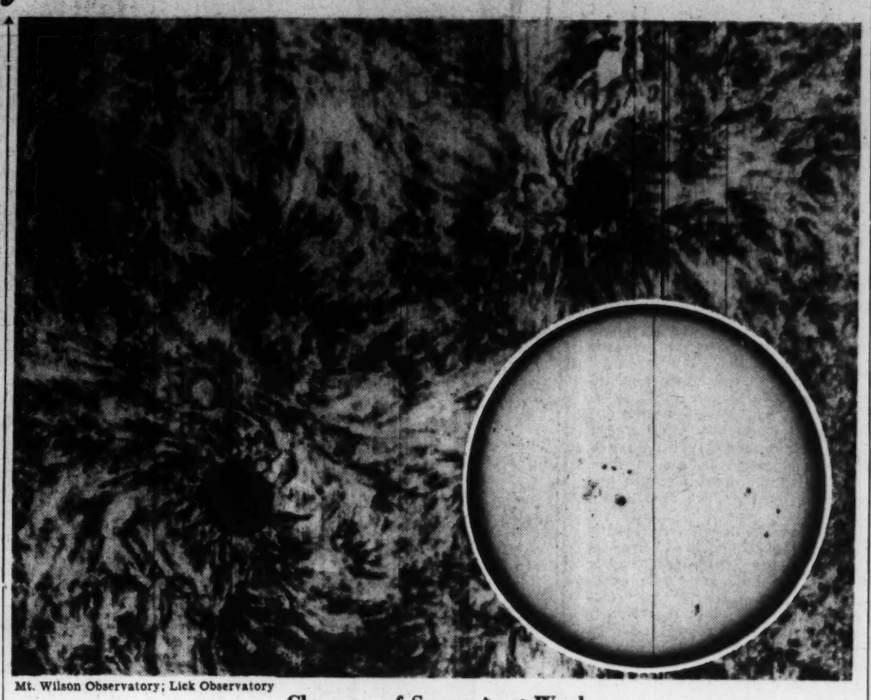
Such filaments are not be confused with the great solar prominences, geysers of fire reaching thousands of miles high. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between the two.

Well formed solar flowers are seldom observed. The late Dr. George E. Hale, former director of Mount Wilson, found only 51 well-marked examples of them in observations of more than 3,000 sunspot groups between 1908 and 1924. The cause is still debatable. Sunspots are known to act like great magnets and one theory has been that the filaments are arranged by the magnetic forces like iron filings. But if this were the case, the direction of the curvature of the "petals" would always be in accord with the polarity of the magnet. The fact that the polarities reverse from one sunspot cycle to the next, while the direction of whirl does not reverse, argues strongly against the magnetic-field hypothesis of the whirls.

Another theory, which seems more in accord with the present evidence, is that they are "whirlpools" in the sun's high atmosphere, whose form depends on how the gases are flowing into or out of the spot.

Dr. Richardson's own observations, he has just reported, tend to confirm Dr. Hale's earlier results, and to support the hypothesis of atmospheric whirlpools. In the northern hemisphere their direction is mostly counter-clockwise, like cyclones on the atmosphere of the Northern Hemisphere of the earth. In the sun's southern hemisphere they are mostly clockwise, paralleling atmospheric disturbances in the earth's Southern Hemisphere.

Apparently, he reports, the direction the vortex takes is determined largely by the solar rotation, just as the earth's rotation tends to establish a preferred direction of the circulation around terrestrial cyclones of the northern and southern hemisphere.



Mt. Wilson Observatory; Lick Observatory

Closeups of Sunspots at Work

Enlarged vortices of two large sunspots showing typical whirls indicating strong forces are drawing solar gases out into long filaments. Inset: An unusually large sunspot group photographed during the recent sunspot maximum. Sunspots seem to originate near the equator and migrate toward the poles.

Ends Skull Study

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Anthropologist at the Smithsonian Institution has completed a study of the physical characters of 150 members of the National Academy of Sciences, to find that America's greatest intellects have bigger and broader skulls, lower cheek bones and darker hair than the population at large. Members of the Academy, one of the most distinguished intellectual groups in the world, are chosen only from the top ranks of American natural scientists. The popular idea of associating great intellect and weak physique is found to have no basis, according to Dr. Hrdlicka.

Agricultural Chemistry

New things of wide variety are included in the list of 1940 accomplishments of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering as detailed in its annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture by H. G. Knight, Bureau Chief. Findings ranged from ways of controlling off-flavor in frozen asparagus to new fruit products and changes in silo construction made necessary by the new practice of putting up green grass for fodder.

Electron Microscope

America's first commercially built electron microscope, which enables researchers to picture minute objects at 100,000 times natural size, is now in operation in the Stamford, Conn. Laboratories of American Cyanamid Company. Although several experimental 'scopes have been built, this is the first to go into actual commercial operation to develop new chemicals for industry.

Another Big Slip for the Banana; 7,000 Pounds to Aid in a Launching

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Bananas—7,000 pounds of them, well ripened—will help launch a 413-foot cargo ship at Beaumont, Texas, Saturday.

For the benefit of those who might not know it already, the Maritime Commission explained that the objective of a launching is for a vessel to slide promptly from dry land into deep water. And for this purpose, juicy bananas, already responsible for many a slide, big and little, have been found an efficient substitute for launching grease.

And there is a good neighbor angle, too, Said the Commission:

"By increasing consumption of this important Central American export, it is expected to contribute to hemisphere solidarity."

Bananas have provided the slide for tugs and small craft at the Pennsylvania Shipyards, Inc., at Beaumont, but they have never been used for the launching of a ship approaching the size of the Cape Lookout which will go down the ways Saturday.

A granddaughter of Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce—Miss Audrey Jesse Jones, a student at the University of Texas—will christen the vessel.

The Diesel-propelled Cape Lookout is the first ocean-going cargo ship to be built in Texas since World War days. It has a deadweight of 7,400 tons, and a designed speed of 14 knots.

Legionnaires Plan London Raid Study

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion, said Major General Frank Parker, United States Army, Retired, of Washington, and Franklin D'Olier of Morristown, N. J., first full-term Legion Commander, would accompany him to London for a study of civilian defense methods.

Under tentative plans they will leave sometime before February by clipper for Lisbon.

A Legion spokesman said the mission was approved by 50 of 51 Legion officials, including the Executive Committee, who were polled.

Grace Line Officer To Serve With Navy

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Capt. John L. Beebe, director of the Grace Line's unlicensed personnel and a former staff captain on the Leviathan, was granted a leave of absence yesterday to serve with the Bureau of Naval Operations in Washington, D. C.

A native of Jersey City, N. J., Capt. Beebe formerly commanded the liner President Harding and served on the liners Santa Olivia, Santa Maria and Santa Paula. He is a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve.

Four Army Schools to Train Draftees for Commissions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Elevation of the most promising draftees to officer rank—a new departure in the United States Army—will get under way next summer with the opening of four officer training schools as part of the huge current expansion in the nation's military officer corps.

In announcing the plan by which selectees may hope for something more than marching, shooting and potato peeling, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said that the first of the three-month courses would begin next July for 500 chosen draftees. Two hundred of the men will study at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga.; 50 at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kan.; 125 at the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla., and 125 at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. The plan will produce 2,000 officers a year.

Until now, the age limit for training officers for active duty has been 30, but in order to make officer status available to all draftees the limit for these special courses has been set at 36 years. Selection of the men, who must have had at least six months active field duty and at least three more months to go, will be made by their commanding officers and will be passed upon by other high army officials.

Secretary Stimson stressed very strongly the fact that the new training plan is not only designed to give the Army able officers that it otherwise would miss but that it is aimed at increasing the draftees' interest in the country's citizen army. Observers here believe that the plan will have a distinct democratizing effect.

Pointing out that when the United States entered the World War it had but 6,000 Regular Army officers and only a handful of National Guard officers, the Secretary revealed that the War Department now has 47,200 officers on active duty today. Of these 14,000 are Regular Army officers, 9,200 are in the National Guard and 24,000 are Reserve Officers who have been called on extended duty.

The Secretary said that every effort is being made to build up the officer corps, that more officer training plans for draftees may be announced and that when the United States reaches its goal of a citizen army of 1,400,000 soldiers it will be commanded by at least 97,000 officers.

"Today, the United States is immeasurably better off in the matter of officers than it was at its entry into the World War," he said.

In addition to the specialized training now being given thousands of soldiers and officers in parachute, armored and mountain warfare, the Army is now expanding its training in winter warfare, the Secretary revealed.

He explained that some 1,400 officers and men of the Fifth Division have been sent to Wisconsin for specialized winter work, particularly in the testing out of skis, snowshoes, sleeping bags and specially designed clothing.

Hopkins Visits Both Commons and Lords

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, saw both houses of the British Parliament in session yesterday.

Mr. Hopkins heard Prime Minister Churchill speak in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords he witnessed the colorful pageantry of the introduction of two members, Lord Cranbourne, Dominions Minister, under the title of Baron Cecil, and Lord Wolmer under the title of Baron Selborne.

Shanghai Councilmen Wounded in Shooting

SHANGHAI (AP)—W. J. Keswick, British Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and two Japanese Council officials were slightly wounded Jan. 23 in full view of a meeting of 3,000 persons in a shooting affray precipitated by Japanese disapproval of a council vote.

Y. Hayashi, Chairman of the Association of Japanese Street Unions, was taken into custody. Informally embassy officials expressed regret for the attack on Mr. Keswick.

Drawbridge on Land; Stream Almost Dry

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP) — Nick Schwall receives $50 a month as a bridge-tender on a bridge he does not operate.

The War Department designated the Feather River as a navigable stream, despite the fact the stream has become too shallow for anything except small power boats. Not only that, the river channel has shifted until the drawbridge now is over dry land.

Britons Thank Women of U. S. For Generous Clothing Gifts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — The American Red Cross is receiving hundreds of "thank you" letters from Britishers now wearing clothing made by American women volunteers.

"Children especially take quickly to the innovation of American fashions and those new knickerbockers often seen on Junior in the films," reports one correspondent.

Others comment on the "beautiful hand embroidery," done by American women on clothes for children and babies and new garments that sometimes come done up in cellophane.

One Scotch writer appreciated "a large number of children's dresses in various tartans," commenting that "Scotland obviously had been in the minds of those assembling the clothing."

A British volunteer worker reports that much of the yard goods sent will be quickly made up into clothes and curtains. "These latter are one of our greatest problems now that every window has to be covered that not a chink of light shows anywhere," she explained.

"As my brother is too young to write, may I express his thanks for the frock he received from the American Red Cross. It puts him in a nice jolly spirit every time he has it on," writes a Nottingham youngster.

"I never had a coat like this in my life," a homeless woman was reported to have said. "The raid has brought me some good anyhow!"

The Red Cross, up to Dec. 31 had sent 1,357,260 new garments to Great Britain and had 104,876 additional allocated for early shipment. All chapter-produced garments go to the British women's voluntary services for distribution.

California Boys Learn and Earn On School Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLISTER, Calif. — The 10-acre experimental farm conducted in Hollister by the Future Farmers of America has been so successful the boys have added 17 more acres to the project, according to H. J. Larson, head of the Smith-Hughes Agricultural Department. He revealed that 87 boys working on 101 projects, produced a total income of $5,079.95 during 1940.

Mr. Larson declared that the teaching of farm technique on the farm instead of from text books only, has proved a great success. He said the boys not only learn farming by farming, but make money while learning.

The boys are students at the San Benito County High School. The work includes truck gardening, livestock raising, seed propagation as well as berry, grape, and poultry projects. Each student is permitted to select the type of work he likes best.

The California Packing Corporation has a contract for tomatoes and spinach raised by the students, Mr. Larson said.

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IT TAKES THE BEST TO TASTE THE BEST
GOLDEN RAISIN PIE
1 cup raisins
2 cups water
¼ tsp. Worcester Salt
¾ cup sugar
5 tblsp. cornstarch
2 egg yolks beaten
1 tblsp. butter
Juice & grated rind 1 lemon
Cook raisins in water 30 minutes. Drain, saving liquid. Add enough water to make 2 cups. Mix sugar, cornstarch, and salt. And remember! That quarter teaspoon of salt, small as it is, is important! Salt can be bitter—and a bitter salt will ruin the delicate flavor of this filling. Take a tip from Louis Diat, world-famous chef of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel—use Worcester, the "true-flavor" salt. Stir dry ingredients into liquid. Cook till thick, stirring constantly. Pour small amount over egg yolks, stirring vigorously. Add raisins, lemon juice and rind. Return to heat till thick again. Add butter. Cool. Pour in baked 9-inch shell; top with meringue and brown.
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IN HANDY CUBES

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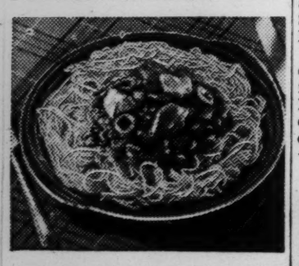

Spaghetti Dinner for 6—Only 40¢!

A grand dish for family dinners or informal entertaining. And to have spaghetti dishes at their very best—make them with Mueller's Thin-Spaghetti.

MEDITERRANEAN SPAGHETTI

1 pkg. Mueller's Thin-Spaghetti
4 tablespoons butter or fat
1 minced onion
1 tablespoon flour
2 cups tomato juice
1 small can tuna fish
6 anchovies or 1 tablespoon anchovy paste
Salt and pepper to taste

Melt butter in saucepan; add onion and cook until soft. Add flour and stir until brown; add tomato juice and stir well until smooth. Cook slowly for 5 minutes, add shredded tuna fish and anchovies. Season to taste. Cook Mueller's Thin-Spaghetti as directed. You'll be delighted with its fine, even strands and its firm, yet tender texture. Put spaghetti on hot platter and pour sauce over. Serves 6.

Mueller's cooks in half the time, just *9 minutes*, due to an exclusive "quik-dried" process. Mueller's Thin-Spaghetti does not have that excess coating of starch that requires a cold-water rinse after cooking, so it can be served *piping hot!* Your "emergency shelf" will supply ingredients for many tempting sauces. Serve a Mueller's Thin-Spaghetti dinner tonight!

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Send for FREE "Yummy" book of tempting recipes; write Durkee-Mower, Inc., Lynn, Mass.

British Take 14,000 Captives With 4 Generals in Tobruk

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 23 (AP)—British headquarters announced today that the capture of Tobruk, Italian Libyan base, was completed last night and that more than 14,000 prisoners were taken.

A communiqué said the prisoners included four generals, one a corps commander and another a divisional commander, and an admiral, making a total of 14 Italian generals captured in all.

British casualties were said to be less than 500.

Military sources declined to speculate on the future course of the Libyan offensive, but have said that advanced British patrols already had advanced to positions in the Derna-Mekili area west of Tobruk.

[Derna is located on the coast about 95 miles west of Tobruk.]

The British also were reported to have command of airports at El Adem, El Gazala, and El Tmimi, and the seaplane base at Bomba. All these can be used as British bases after some clearing up has been done, it was said.

Headquarters Captured

In occupying Tobruk, the British said, their forces captured the headquarters of the Twenty-second Army Corps and the commanding general and also the general commanding the fixed defenses of the town.

Military circles said that, with the fall of Tobruk, the British had "captured, destroyed, or disintegregated" 11 Italian divisions in the desert campaign. It was made plain that the estimate of 100,000 prisoners "is merely an estimate and the number may run higher or lower." (Italian divisions ordinarily average about 12,000 men.)

With the advance of the mechanized units operating in the vicinity of Mekili, the British could take a short cut across an inland road along the coast, these sources said, and attempt to isolate Derna, Apollonia, and other towns on the coastal hump.

There was no indication here of how strong are the Italian forces holding Mekili, but military observers said the force was believed nothing like as large as were those at Tobruk. Mekili is at the junction of highways, one of which cuts across the hump inland to Bengasi and others lead to Derna and Apollonia.

Ships Burn in Harbor

When the British got into Tobruk, it was said, they found three ships burning in the harbor, one of them a large liner. Booty seized was said to have included tanks, motor vehicles, and large quantities of ammunition.

Military circles said a few pockets might still be holding out at Tobruk, but that in general the whole defending army could be said to have been taken.

Besides the two divisions reported captured at Tobruk, these circles said, remnants of some forces previously disintegrated by the British probably were seized.

Troops of "one of our Allies"—presumably Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle—were said by the British to have participated in the assault.

A feint by Australian units along the coast to the east of Tobruk was said to have paved the way for the final assault.

For several days, the Australians concentrated men and materials in this region to draw the brunt of the Italian artillery fire.

Monday night most of this equipment was withdrawn and the Australians struck swiftly at the center of the Tobruk defenses to the west the following dawn.

Strategic Value

Military circles said Tobruk is of great strategic value because it gives the British a port through which they can supply their Army in Libya, which is now 200 miles west of the nearest railhead at Matruh, Egypt.

British circles expressed confidence some time ago that if Tobruk fell the Italian positions at Derna and Bengasi, respectively about 95 and 200 miles to the west along the coast, soon would become untenable.

They acknowledged, however, that the Italians, taking advantage of the terrain, might be able to make some sort of stand in the rugged Jebel Akdar Mountains which rise to a height of 3,000 feet between Tobruk and Bengasi.

Beyond Bengasi, only a few insignificant coastal settlements are scattered along the road to Tripoli, some 500 miles away.

Ricci at Front

ROME, Jan. 23 (AP)—Renato Ricci, recently named Italy's industrial dictator, and his chief assistant, Tullio Cianetti, have left their jobs for "front-line fighting posts," the official news agency Stefani said.

The agency failed to say where they are to be sent or who is running the vast production machine entrusted to Signor Ricci on Dec. 31, when Premier Mussolini gave him control over industry in addition to his Cabinet post as Minister of Guilds.

Signor Ricci is a lieutenant colonel in the Bersaglieri; Signor Cianetti a captain of artillery.

Pit Props for Britain

OTTAWA—Great quantities of pit props are being made in the Maritime Provinces to meet the needs of the British mining industry.

Fall of Tobruk: Result of British Teamwork

Dash of Australians and aid of Navy and RAF overcome superiority of Italian guns.

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH BRITISH TROOPS AT TOBRUK, Jan. 23—With the fall of Tobruk and the capture of at least 14,000 prisoners and more than 240 guns, the British have gained possession of the most important strategic harbor in Libya. This solves the problem of transportation and provides an effective base for a new advance against the Italians.

Capture of the town and investment of the port, mainly as the result of Australian dash and brilliant teamwork among the Army, Navy, and Royal Air Force, though achieved in record time, has called for great patience and stamina on the part of all concerned.

The key to the Tobruk battle lies in the sequence of surprises by which the British contrived to reduce the defenders' gun superiority. That disparity was emphasized by the fact that British guns were being moved up continually over unfamiliar territory which the Italian defenders, behind long-established positions, could measure to centimeters.

From the moment, at 5:30 a. m., Jan. 22, when the British barrage broke like a tempest across the ridges between the escarpment and Tobruk's perimeter, actually shaking the ground beneath my feet a mile away, there was a question as to whether a force of fewer guns and more shock tactics rather than a large predominance of guns would succeed.

Answer Comes Soon

The answer was evident as I followed the Australians who had reached vital Italian gun positions within the perimeter, which they were scheduled to capture at noon and which they actually had mopped up an hour earlier.

Over my head, while I stood five miles inside the defense areas, the British barrage banged out persistently on more distant enemy guns, all of which had been mapped during a week of intensive and ingenious patrol work.

One by one these guns were knocked out, due partly to the work of "Old Lizzie," the Lysander airplane which swayed dreamily in the clear blue above, remotely immune from the crackling "ack ack" around her, while she accurately directed the artillery fire.

Surprise Plus Gunnery

Surprise has been the great secret of success, and certain Italians, still securely occupying perimeters along the western plateau right to the coast, were bewildered to watch the Australian infantry ignore them and move toward their rear forts near the coast, west of the port itself.

"I am taking a risk in order to surprise them," a commanding Brigadier told me. "If I can take those two forts, all the garrison in the port can do is surrender."

I watched his maneuver from the raised cliffs rearing over a mile-wide coastal littoral.

Once again it was victory for surprise plus gunnery.

Black specks of infantry were peppered along the sandy plain circling westward to the first fort. A British Colonel was relaying instruction to lines of guns anonymously grouped behind us. They sent out a shield of fire while the infantry tramped toward the fort.

The forts promptly fell. Surprise, wedded to masterly counter-gunnery accomplished the latest British success.

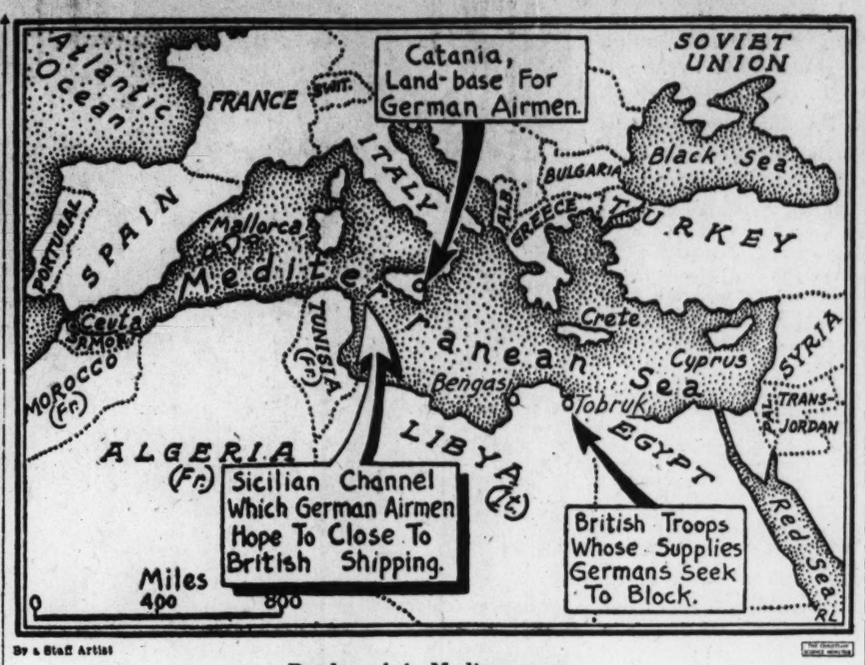
Dash Turns Scales

From the initial entry over barbed wire due south of the town, when the first attackers fanned out east and west through the early gray light to permit infantry contingents behind to smash straight northward to the hub of the perimeter, unremittent dash turned of battle.

An hour after the battle began, I saw 5,000 prisoners taken and now there are more than over 14,000.

There are Italian surprises, although their only effect now is to induce ultra caution in the British ranks. There is the celebrated thermos bomb, which explodes eventually on vibration.

But if Signor Mussolini's forces have been outpaced in the matter of surprises, tribute is generously paid to their gunnery by all the British forces.



By a Staff Artist

Bottleneck in Mediterranean

Narrow section of the Mediterranean Sea between the tip of Sicily and Tunis which the Germans are said to be planning to make impassable for British shipping. If the move were successful, it would impede transport of supplies to British troops in Libya and Egypt.

Rumania Ruled by Dictatorship

Continued from Page 1

ture may hold in store have already won imperishable glory and can claim to be the first to have entered the road which will lead not merely to their own liberty but to the liberty of all other freedom-loving peoples.

A Lesson for Others

It is already clear that the lesson of Greece and Rumania has made a deep impression, not only on Turkey but also on Yugoslavia. It even has not been without effect on Bulgaria where at the beginning of the week leaders of all the chief political parties except the Fascist and Communists issued a joint manifesto in which they pleaded with their fellow countrymen to maintain their independence.

It can also be assumed that an increasing number of influential Hungarians, despite War Minister Barta's official visit to Berlin, deplore their country's present subservience to the Axis, even though they see no immediate prospect of changing their course.

Turkey Ready

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 23 (AP)—The official Turkish wireless has announced that the Government "has gathered a great part of its Army in Thrace (European Turkey), where it awaits any possible action."

Discussing the possibility of a German invasion across the Balkans the radio said:

"Those who attack our steel fortress of Thrace are doomed to fall in the attempt! Turkey fought on eight fronts in the last war—no one should doubt her ability to fight on one front alone. Those who want to beat their heads on the rock may do so."

The broadcaster expressed doubt, however, that the Nazis could mass enough troops in Rumania to attempt the invasion, asserting: "They would meet a wide Balkan front. The Balkans can muster more than 100 divisions and added to these would be British forces."

By April, the commentator continued, Germany at best could have only about 16 divisions in Rumania and would be forced to leave some troops there.

"It is doubtful," he aded, "that the Germans could pass peacefully through Bulgaria. Also, they would have to protect their left and right flanks (presumably against Turkey and Yugoslavia) . . . Therefore, it appears that the German troops in Rumania will be used only for pressure against the Balkans, not for conquest."

Flurried Rumanians Put Blame For Chaos on 'Somebody Else'

Continued from Page 1

are notoriously inaccurate when reporting events in neighboring states.

So all that is certain is that Rumania is in turmoil. The sides are not clearly drawn; the issues are vague. It is a melee. The Rumanians are grieved and bitter and want to do something, so they fight one another.

It is not the Army against the civilians, but one part of the Army against another part. It is also a part of the Iron Guardists against another part. It is a part of every group against another part.

Rumania resembles a crowd of players and rooters, on a stranded boat, trying to return from a football game that was miserably lost—by default. They are discontented, ashamed, bewildered. Each one tries to relieve himself of responsibility for the fiasco by putting the responsibility on someone else. Hungry, tired, out of funds, with their boat stuck in the mud, they keep fighting the battle over and over again.

Rumania is an immeasurably sad place. Not only did the State lose its place in the world and its sovereign rights, but it lost them wretchedly. The Government didn't measure up, the Army didn't measure up, the Iron Guards didn't measure up. Every institution failed. Now almost everyone feels that he was betrayed and that he was also a betrayer. Every one is an accuser and a self-accuser. So they are "taking it out" on one another.

Vast Sum Spent on Army

The Army is dejected and demoralized, without prestige or self-respect. It was the largest in Southeast Europe. Millions of lei had been spent on it. It was favored above all Rumanian institutions. In times of peace it was always in the best places with banners flying and plumes flowing. But it didn't raise a finger to save Rumania. It now takes orders from foreigners. In its own Capital it has to keep step with aliens. Of course, it's ashamed and bitter. Robbed of esprit de corps, it has broken into factions which fight one another.

The Iron Guardists are in an even more deplorable situation. They promised Rumania social reforms and national power. They declared they would make it great, united, just—"like the Third Reich." Many were fanatically in earnest about that. They took risks and made sacrifices for a "new order." Now it all seems a brazen mockery. Social conditions have grown incomparably worse; national power has completely vanished. Old Iron Guard slogans are as bitter jests, echoing from a wreck on a desert beach.

Rumania is becoming an object only of pity or of scorn. All neighbors point it out as a lesson of supreme folly. And the Iron Guardists were largely responsible for that humiliation. Many see now that they were dupes, that they were led into a trap.

Promised a Clean-up

Their old promises seem shabby, false. Many of the old leaders appear repulsive. The Iron Guardists promised to purify Rumania, but self-interest sticks to some of them as dampness on a foggy morning. So the Iron Guardists are calling each other names and delivering each other blows.

The old Liberals, Democrats, Progressives and Radicals are also chagrined and ashamed. They let their organizations collapse, relinquished their ideals, gave up their faith and many served other causes with anti-democratic ideals. Now they see all Rumania floundering in the wreck of their own idealism. So they add their charges and countercharges to the general confusion.

Prices, in the meantime, mount, supplies diminish, work is uncertain, life even in its elemental form has become uncertain. Rumania has become a humiliated and helpless spectator in the arena of its own national struggle.

What does an Axis triumph or "new order" or racial purity or Nordic blonds mean to it? Benito Mussolini looks all ragged and run down. Adolf Hitler seems sordid and false and bitterly funny. If the Axis wins, that only means more humiliation for Rumania. If the Axis loses, it also means humiliation. The unhappy Rumanians are as a drove of hungry cattle in a dark pen, hooking one another.

Opportunity for Reds

Of course, Communists are active there. The Soviets are neither so stupid nor so disinterested as to pass up such an opportunity for embarrassing the Nazis. That British agents are helping stir up anti-Nazi sentiment seems certain. And that indigenous, spontaneous currents of extreme hostility toward Nazi masters are flowing in Rumania is plain as day.

Besides, many Rumanians are fighting simply to get jobs.

So every man seems to be against his neighbor. Communists, anti-Nazi Iron Guardists, pro-Nazi Iron Guardists, British agents, Soviet agents, Axis agents, selfish adventurers all fight each other amid the sad wreckage of Rumania's hopes. Probably, nothing but force will put an end to this confusion.

It goes without saying that Rumania's neighbors, and especially Hungary, are deeply interested in the situation. As is natural, the battle cry of more than one of the fighting groups is the recovery of Northern Transylvania from Hungary. That slogan springs partly from demagogery and partly from stupidity.

Hungary Watches Situation

When the Iron Guardists bound Rumania's fate with that of Nazi Germany they knew they had doomed Transylvania. Hungary is not really in danger from this poor bewildered Rumania. Just the opposite! If the Rumanians continne to fight one another, Hungary may be able to get back Southern Transylvania, too. So it is watching for its chance. The Rumanians are playing into the hands of all their enemies.

How will all this affect Herr Hitler's plans for a spring offensive? Without doubt, Rumania's confusion is a source of embarrassment. Rumania's production will decrease, more German soldiers will be required to keep order in Rumania, communications will be more uncertain, Soviet penetration may be facilitated. It seems quite certain that Germany will be able to cope with these hindrances, but they will make Herr Hitler's problems more difficult.

Rumania is a living illustration of what Herr Hitler's "new order" means for its victims. It has brought confusion, humiliation, poverty, bitterness. It has taken away faith, confidence, and hope. It has shown even simple Iron Guardists that they sacrificed their treasures on foreign altars raised to false gods. Thanks to Rumania, Nazi propaganda has but little lure

Donovan's Wallet Still 'Lost'

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 23 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan, unofficial American observer on a secret mission, today talked to Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch in starting a round of conferences with Yugoslavian Government leaders. He came here after similar talks in Sofia, Bulgaria.

In Sofia, King Boris of Bulgaria ordered an intensive search for a missing wallet belonging to Colonel Donovan, containing a diplomatic passport, two letters of introduction signed by Secretary of State Hull and Navy Secretary Knox, letters of credit and an undisclosed amount of money.

The Colonel discovered his loss yesterday. It was first assumed the wallet might have been mislaid, but today's continuing search led increasingly to the conclusion that it had been stolen.

Asked at the United States Legation in Belgrade if he also had lost important documents, Colonel Donovan replied:

"I have no documents, I have it here," and pointed to his head.

Confederacy Group To Aid at 'Beauvoir'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Stonewall Jackson Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy here has voted to pay its quota for the restoration of "Beauvoir," the last home of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, on the gulf coast of the Mississippi River.

The Chapter recently placed a Confederate flag in the Kappa Alpha fraternity house at the Randolph-Macon Academy, and also presented a copy of Jefferson Davis' "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" to the Library of the Farmville State Teachers' College.

Mrs. Albert Steele received her certificate of membership on the record of her grandfather, Charles Hazlewood Hasker.

N. Y. C. Coal Requirement Is 'Unconstitutional'

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—A City requirement that truck drivers carrying anthracite into New York City possess a certificate showing the origin of the coal has been declared unconstitutional by Magistrate William E. Ringel in Felony Court.

Magistrate Ringel dismissed a complaint against Michael Marcello who was charged with not possessing a certificate while trucking coal from Pennsylvania to the Arrow Fuel Company. Magistrate Ringel said the requirement presumed transporters to be guilty of carrying stolen coal unless they had a certificate of origin.

Despite the ruling, Alex Pisciotta, Director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, said the ordinance would be enforced and that convicted defendants may appeal if they wish.

Nazi Chiefs Pursue Own Aims In Aiding Italy in 'Our Sea'

Continued from Page 1

ory, however, has not yet been properly tested, since Germany has hitherto been unwilling to press its attacks home and accept the heavy losses in expert pilot planes which large-scale action in the Sicilian Channel would entail.

The British are expected to be compelled to divert much larger numbers of first-line aircraft from the British Isles to the Mediterranean, in order to prevent the Germans from acquiring a disastrous local command of the air over Malta, Libya, Greece, and other points. The British Air Force at home would then be losing pilots and planes at a time when the threat of invasion was intensifying.

German forces in Sicily, it is believed, would be in a position directly to tackle the key to the French question, namely the position of Gen. Maxime Weygand in French Northwest Africa.

Burden on Air Force

The distance between Sicily and Bizerta off the coast of Tunis is only two-thirds that from Kiel to Oslo. The assumption is that the British Navy would probably be unable to interfere with any move in that direction which was protected by land-based German dive-bombers. Once air bases were established at Tunis, aircraft would carry the burden of action, since General Weygand is badly equipped with them.

Information from Berlin makes it plain that Vichy consistently has thwarted German proposals by hinting that General Weygand would retaliate by resuming war. If Germany wishes to resolve the problem of reviving French belligerence and anti-German feeling, therefore, it is considered imperative to nail General Weygand first, and only then increase pressure on Vichy.

This reasoning probably is responsible for persistent reports in usually well-informed circles here that German attention is being seriously turned in this direction.

Experiment in Invasion

Finally, any Mediterranean debarkation would serve as a laboratory experiment for the effort to invade Britain. Many problems of organization could be tested without betraying important secrets.

It is obvious from these assumed German aims, that the more heavily Britain is involved in the Mediterranean, the better it will be for German plans for the next three months.

No overwhelming German force has been sent either here or to the Near East, as presumably would have been the case had Germany seriously intended to use its abundant idle reserves of men, materials, and planes to drive the British from the Mediterranean as quickly as possible.

Nor apparently is any such force yet in prospect.

Meanwhile, the Italians are watching closely the movements of General Weygand. The following items in the French colonial press reaching here, help to explain their interest.

Activities Co-ordinated

In Tunisia, General Weygand was reported addressing all reserve officers, who were summoned to the meeting. At Susa, after inspecting the garrison, he did the same.

At Sfax, after a review, he "gave a long discourse which was received solemnly."

At Bizerta, while accompanied by civil and military officials, he conferred for some time with the officers in active service as well as with those of reserve." Resident General Albert Nogues at Rabat and Admiral Estava in Tunisia are described as "co-ordinating their activities through General Weygand."

Meanwhile, the Dépêche Tunisienne reports greatly intensified activities of organization known as "the circle of Tunisian friends," whose purpose is French propaganda among native Moslem populations, closely touching Italy's propaganda work as "defender of Islam." This organization's activities are described as "patriotic labor."

Other reports tell of the extension of economic and civil reforms of the Vichy Government to the North African colonies. These include establishment of economic planning units for the chief lines of industries, commerce, finance, food, and raw material, also the formation of a central co-ordinating committee and office for a permanent repretentative from Vichy.

Inspection by Weygand

The Italian press quotes a French journalist as stating that the aim of this renaissance of patriotic activity is that "the Empire has decided to defend its integrity desperately. The armistice has left to France both a duty and the means to protect the colonies against any aggressor."

An editorial in "Le Temps" is also mentioned here. Stating that "the voyages of inspection of General Weygand in Morocco, Algeria and Tunis, and the attitude of the native populations there show dramatically the cohesion and the forces of unity of this great French Dominion.

"Vichy," Le Temps said, "must answer with an absolute will to defend the integrity of this territory."

This is called here fighting language rather than the language of a defeated Nation, justifying whatever action the Axis might decide to take.

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Free China Tightens Hold Upon 'Wild West' Province

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—For the second time, Gen. Chang Chun has been named Chairman of Szechwan Province. The first time, a couple of years back, he failed to take office. This time he has taken over and a successful administration is generally expected. The factors behind these points are an interesting revelation of developments of Chinese politics toward a constantly more unified "free China."

Szechwan for many a generation was known as a Wild West Province. From a political point of view it was pretty much under the rule of a single family but that left plenty of room for quarreling among the dominant powers. Outsiders definitely didn't belong in the family group. Opium was a major source of revenue. Modern improvements in such cities as Chungking were unheard of.

Wide World

Gen. Chang Chun

Chairman of Szechwan and a leading figure in Nationalist Government.

When the Sino-Japanese war started and the National Government moved up-Yangtze from Nanking to Wuhan—the tri-city group of Wuchow, Hankow, and Hanyang on an elbow of the river—new times began to be apparent.

It was at this period, after initial political and other reforms, that Gen. Chang Chun was named Provincial Chairman. He was a native Szechwanese but had long been away from his own Province, serving among other things as Foreign Minister at Nanking in days shortly before the outbreak of hostilities.

Appointment Premature

Initially he seemed a good choice; by the test of practical application, however, the Government soon discovered that the old jealousies were not yet stamped out in Szechwan, so he never took up his post but remained at Hankow during the early days of 1938 when much was hanging in the balance.

Japan continued her military drive from the east and the north upon Wuhan and the Government decided to withdraw up the Yangtze past the Gorges to Chungking. Cutting through all the knots of old-time political troubles, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek himself assumed the Chairmanship of the Province. The Generalissimo was actually far too busy to give a great deal of time to the task of looking after the affairs of any one Province in detail, but it was rightly felt that there could be no dissension against his assumption of office.

Things worked out well from the start. Szechwan not only welcomed the National Government and made it at home in Chungking but a process of modernization and revitalization at once set in.

Chungking began to be something of a "model city" in the plan previously worked out at Tsingtao, Canton, Nanking, Kiukiang and Hankow, under direction of a former mayor of the last-named port, while the Province as a whole threw off its opium dream and began to realize that it had remarkable possibilities in the way of agricultural and mineral production and even some degree of industrialization with the help of machinery brought up from the coast. With the discarding of other old-time ways went the former decadent political machine.

Time for Change

Now it is felt that the time has come when the Generalissimo need not employ his own name and time for Szechwan. Gen. Chang Chun is considered able, alert, and he only needs the chance formerly denied him to make things hum with even more business throughout the length and breadth of the Province. The Generalissimo did much, but a man without other crushing burdens can do more when it comes to specific detailed undertakings.

The day seems definitely past when Szechwan's former political turbulence can arise to plague a Provincial administrator. Poppy cultivation is now banned and that in itself has rooted up a source of private gain and general corruption. There will never be too easy a task in making the wilful and peppery Szechwanese—whose hot food is indicative of their often hot tempers—follow the bidding of any leader, but they are ready now to follow their fellow-Szechwanese Chang Chun.

Air bombings from the Japanese, far from dismaying or disuniting the people of the Province, have only angered them and made them the more convinced that they must support one leadership in strong resistance toward final victory.

Loan Provided Impetus

Impetus was given to the economic development of Szechwan, the largest and richest province still completely in Chinese hands, when the Provincial Government issued a loan of $40,000,000, Chinese, (about U. S. $2,500,000), as part of the Province's three-year plan. Further loans, to a total of $100,000,000 (Chinese) are expected to be issued during coming months.

The loans bear an annual interest of 6 per cent, are secured by the local business tax, and will be redeemed in 15 years.

A sum of $15,600,000 (Chinese) is being placed at the disposal of the Szechwan Economic Reconstruction Commission for various unrevealed enterprises, mostly of an industrial nature. The rest is being allocated as follows, all in Chinese figures: $6,000,000 to the Szechwan Development Corporation; $1,100,000 for the newly-established Szechwan-Kweichow Railway Company; $8,000,000 for agriculture, forestry, irrigation, land reclamation, and health projects; $2,600,000 for land surveying; $5,000,000 for price stabilization and the organization of consumers' co-operatives among Government employees; and lastly, $1,000,000 as a sinking fund to guarantee the repayment of capital investment and a reasonable profit in all industrial and mining enterprises.

British Oust Letter Writer In Cadet Unit

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, Secretary for War, told the Commons today that Lieut. Col. R. C. Bingham, who wrote The Times, of London, that "British Army officers drawn from the middle and working classes have fallen down" on their jobs, had been relieved of his command of an officers' cadet training unit.

Colonel Bingham's letter, which praised the "old school tie" and criticized officers who didn't possess it, led to a demand in Commons Jan. 21 for "sharp disciplinary action" against Colonel Bingham.

"Never was an old school tie and the best it stands for more justified than today," Colonel Bingham said in his letter.

During the Commons discussion of the letter, Viscountess Astor asserted:

"Bear in mind that a great many ordinary soldiers think there is a good deal of substance in this matter and everybody knows it."

Captain Margesson told the Commons that Colonel Bingham had been directed to give an explanation.

Mr. Malcolm MacMillan, Laborite, demanded "drastic" disciplinary action against Colonel Bingham, of the Officer Cadet Training Unit. He declared that regulations forbid officers and soldiers from writing to the press.

Colonel Bingham's letter, which Mr. MacMillan said "raised a storm of protest among officers at least as able as himself," said that officers of the "new armies . . . unlike the old aristocratic and feudal (almost) classes who led the old army . . . never had anyone to think of but themselves."

Answering the House criticism, Captain Margesson said:

"I regret profoundly" that the letter was published, "but I have no powers over the press."

When he asked for action "to make sure more discretion is exercised over publication of letters of this kind," the House echoed with a chorus of assent in which Prime Minister Winston Churchill joined.

Honored for Valor in Air Defense

Wide World

Pilots of Polish Fighter Squadron

This flying outfit has been playing an important part in the air defense of London and other British cities. Names of the four Polish fliers, who recently were decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross, were not given by the censor. Many Poles are fighting with the British aerial forces against a common enemy. Pictures passed by the British censor.

Poles Study Fate of Troops in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The disposition that is to be made of the Third Polish Division, now in France, is a matter that is giving the Polish people much concern, according to information reaching here. The Third Division is one that was in France and about ready to be sent to the front, just at the moment when France fell. Of the First and Second Divisions that were in France a few units escaped to England, but the bulk of them—approximately 12,000 soldiers—crossed into Switzerland and were interned.

The Third Division, however, was unable to get out of France and its two brigades, one of them cavalry, have been held somewhere in Southern France in labor camps.

Now the report has come that these troops are being given special military training to fit them for desert fighting—in Algeria.

It is considered not without significance that Le Journal of Clermont-Ferrand, near Vichy, carried an announcement that Pierre Desurmont, former assistant French military attache to the Polish Government at Angers, is to go to Algiers.

Meanwhile, to judge from the German language papers published in German-occupied Poland, the Poles are showing no tendency to settle down submissively to their German conquerors. This is indicated in the numerous announcements of executions, convictions and arrests on the charge of having concealed weapons — including rifles, ammunition and hand grenades.

Weapons Cross Border

Some of the weapons were concealed when Poland fell—either buried or hidden in the homes, smeared with butter or fat or wrapped in heavy cloth. The Poles are experts at slipping unseen across the border at points which are difficult to watch. In this manner weapons are being brought across.

The Germans in Poland have no sense of security. These frequent discoveries of arms in Polish possession makes them doubly uneasy—as their newspapers let it be known. An increasing boldness on the part of the Poles is noted and the Germans have been asking—for every arrest for having arms, how many others go undiscovered?

Mysterious fires, according to the German press, are becoming more and more common. One of them broke out in an exhibition in Krakow showing the German achievements in Poland during the past year and destroyed an exhibition hall.

Another means adopted by the Poles of showing their disapproval of their conquerors is the refusal to read the Polish daily papers turned out for them by the Germans. There are three of these—the Nowy Kurjer Warszawski, the Goniec Krakowski and the Goniec Czestochowski. These, though pure propaganda sheets, continue to appear while the number of German papers continues to increase.

Two New Highways

As to German plans for Poland, recent reports from the district governors of occupied Poland indicate that two new strategic highways—one from Krakow to Przemsyl and the other from Sanok to Nowy Sacz—have been completed. Meanwhile the Radom district, the center of heavy industries transferred from the coal region of Upper Silesia near the German frontier, was reported to be producing three times the amount produced under Polish direction.

A grim report is made regarding Warsaw. The old Polish capital, it is stated, is entirely too large. There are plans to reduce it to the status of a provincial town—a railroad center and a home for laborers. The German intention is that it shall never again become the center of Polish authority. The report states that 1,956 buildings in the city were completely destroyed during the war and 8,742 in part—or 10.3 per cent of the total buildings.

Both Factions in Rumania Pledge Loyalty to the Throne

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 23 (AP)—A struggle for power in Rumania was reported to be continuing today in Bucharest and the Provinces after Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu sought to compromise with rampaging Iron Guard extremists.

The Iron Guard was understood to have concentrated 30,000 men in Bucharest and 15 Guardist leaders were reported to have been jailed by the Army. Guardist radio announcers said that many of their organization had been slain in fighting. Iron Guard Legionnaires were said to have recaptured the Bucharest Post Office and Radio Station after having been ejected once by the Army. Rumania's most modern military airport at Tecuci was reported to be in the hands of the Guard.

Some Army commanders were understood to have joined the revolt, as well as some sailors at Constanza. Troops at the Army Corps of Brasov were understood to have revolted and headed for Bucharest in trucks to join the 30,000 Guard adherents.

Both sides professed loyalty to the throne.

The Brasov and Bucharest radios, both reported in Iron Guard hands, announced that ". . . people must know the death of every Legionnaire means a great loss for Rumania, for if the Iron Guard is beaten, power will fall into the hands of the Jews."

Control Claimed

BUDAPEST, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Rumanian Legation here announced receipt of dispatches from Bucharest today saying that Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu was "complete master" of the situation in Rumania today after an outbreak of disorders.

Advices from the Rumanian General Staff, the Legation said, declared that "not a single soldier or officer", had joined rebellious Iron Guardsmen who were blamed for the disorders.

The Legation acknowledged "many" fatalities and said the Bucharest Government had been advised that "notorious Communists and very young Legionnaires were behind the rebellion."

"These rebels occupied the Bucharest and Brasov Radio Stations, the Bucharest Post Office and several institutions in Bucharest, Ploesti and Braila," the legation said.

"Yesterday 600 Legionnaires, organized by Gen. George Petrovicescu, massed in front of the Premier's office and started firing at the building with machine guns.

"(Premier) Antonescu decided that was sufficient. He instructed the army and police to reestablish order. They quickly cleaned out public buildings throughout the country.

"These Communists and very young Legionnaires surrendered in a body, weeping and openly expressing their disgust with themselves.

"The Bucharest Government informed us at noon that Antonescu's authority had been supremely restored throughout Rumania.

"They admitted that there are many dead throughout the country. At Braila, the Army, in self-defense, was forced to fire into crowds which threatened the soldiers."

Bucharest did not say what had become of General Petrovicescu. (D. N. B., German news agency, reported Jan. 21 that the General had been ousted as Interior Minister by Premier Antonescu.)

Hungary on Guard

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 23 (AP)—Hungary was reported to be rapidly calling up additional troops in connection with the turbulent events in Rumania in order to be prepared for any emergency.

The Hungarians were said to be watching developments closely in Rumania.

In this connection, observers pointed out that Hungary still was anxious to obtain Southern Transylvania, at least to the Maros River—the area which Hungary claimed at the Axis Arbitration Conference in Vienna when it was awarded the major share of Transylvania.

Germans Aloof

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (AP)—The German military is taking no hand whatever in the Rumanian strife, authorized sources asserted today.

When asked whether the situation might become such that German intervention might be necessary, they declined comment, stating the question was hypothetical and referred to a situation which had not developed.

They said the Rumanian Vice-Premier, Horia Sima, who also is the leader of the pro-Fascist Iron Guard, was not en route to Berlin. (Balkan dispatches Jan. 21 had reported that Mr. Sima was going to Berlin.)

Belgian Universities Reopen —But With Germans at Helm

By the Associated Press

BRUSSELS, via Berlin — Belgium's universities have reopened—but with German commissars to supervise teaching.

The Germans sit side by side with the Belgian university heads in administering affairs of the institutions, and in addition lecture to the students on such subjects as "Germanistics," "Romanistics," and the Nazi conception of international law and philosophy.

Among the most notable appointments was that of Capt. G. A. Walz, of the Munich University law faculty, as Commissar for Brussels University. Others were named for Ghent, Louvain, and Liége Universities.

Getting an education is only one of the problems confronting Belgians today. During the Kingdom's 18-day participation in the war last spring it was badly battered. It will take years to reconstruct.

Many Buildings Destroyed

A report by the Commissary General for Construction shows that some 150,000 private buildings, 3,000 factories, 3,000 public buildings, and 1,500 bridges and works of art were destroyed or damaged.

Here are the figures broken down:

Private dwellings: 9,832 destroyed, 24,156 seriously damaged, 116,710 slightly damaged.

Factories: 352 destroyed, 839 heavily damaged, 1,662 slightly damaged.

Public buildings, including churches and town halls: 235 destroyed, 950 seriously damaged, 1,872 slightly damaged.

Also damaged were 1,445 works of art.

Add to all this 669,000,000 square yards of damaged or destroyed public roads and you have a general idea of Belgium's reconstruction problem.

Progress in rehabilitation is indicated by the fact that railroad freight service is being restored and coal is available everywhere. Most of the country's rolling stock, which had been taken to France for safekeeping, has been returned. This activity reflects Germany's interest in restoring Belgium as a producer for Germany's war machine.

Belgian food producers and processors have been put under central control similar to the German system, with a view to spreading food supplies equitably among the people.

The whole potato crop has been requisitioned by the newly created Corporation of Agriculture to check profiteering.

Late in November the Agriculture Ministry announced a program for a 25 per cent increase in wheat and potato crops to rescue the country from a prospective shortage.

Political life, at a standstill since the Germans began their invasion May 10, is showing signs of reviving under Nazi direction. The National Legion, a political organization expounding an "authoritarian, co-operative state," has held meetings at which speakers lauded its advantages.

The Rexist Party likewise is becoming active again, Léon Degrelle, its leader, who had been deported to France, returned recently and has resumed his denunciations of Freemasonry and Jews.

'Tuppence' of Carrots To Supplant Candies

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—British children soon will buy raw carrots instead of candies at the corner store if plans of the Government are successful.

Harcourt Johnstone, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, told the House of Commons that the fruit and vegetable trade is being "encouraged to sell carrots singly to children now that certain fruits and sweets may not be plentiful."

Vichy 'Cleans-Up' City Regimes By Dismissals on Big Scale

VICHY, France, Jan. 23 (AP)—Sixty-one Municipal Councils were dissolved by Government decree today and 38 Mayors and other municipal officials were ousted in a program designed to "clean up" France's city governments.

The Municipal Councils were replaced by special delegations. Department Prefects will replace municipal officials dismissed.

Thirty-two changes in the Councils were made because "the composition of the Council cannot give efficacious aid to national recovery," the Government said.

Other dismissals were attributed to a hostile majority to national recovery, negligence, lack of authority, partiality, disinterestedness, inertia, and incompetence in housing refugees.

Othr charges included hostility to the regime of the Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain. The Departmental Prefect suspended the Mayor of a village near Digne for insulting remarks about Marshal Pétain.

A municipal reform program was announced by the Vichy Government Dec. 11, 1940. The dismissals announced today were the most numerous made since adoption of that program.

Doubt on Laval

VICHY, France, Jan. 23 (AP)—Despite Chief of State Marshal Pétain's announcement that his "misunderstanding" with Pierre Laval has been dissipated, informed sources here questioned the possibility that the former Vice-Premier would be included in a new Cabinet to be formed soon.

No official version was obtainable of what took place between the two men in their meeting Jan. 18 in a railroad car near the German occupation line, but sources usually authoritative insisted that the Marshal told M. Laval that he would not be taken into the Government unless Germany so insisted.

Indications of this insistence were contained in reports from Paris Jan. 21 that Adolf Hitler's reply to Marshal Pétain's Christmas eve proposals for German-French collaboration included a demand that M. Laval return to the Vichy Government.

In the event that he is, informed persons said, he would be considered a kind of "Minister for Germany" in the Cabinet.

The Pétain-Laval meeting did not concern either the French fleet or French colonies, informed circles said.

Persons in a position to know said that, contrary to reports abroad, even the Germans have never raised the question of turning over the fleet or naval bases in Africa to the Axis.

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Italy Trains Public for 'Controlled' Inflation

ROME, Jan. 23 (AP)—Recourse to a "controlled" inflation as a means of meeting Italy's growing costs of war appeared likely today as sections of the press and financial opinion advocated an increased supply of money and credit, with its effects tempered by Government curbs on prices and production.

Proponents of a "paper money" solution to growing war debts argued that the Fascist State could offset the traditional repercussions of inflation (sweeping increases in prices and living costs as the purchasing power of money dwindles).

The issuance of additional money would make liquor capital plentiful. But the Government power to block prices and to make goods scarce by curbs on production would avert the usual possibility of spending this surplus for consumer goods, it was argued.

It would tend to be converted into bank deposits and low-interest Government securities. These could then be taxed more or less painlessly, since the public would have the impression that it was paying the imposts more or less out of surplus cash.

Expenses Exceed Income

Not that inflation—which some Fascists consider in itself a form of noninterest bearing loan—would be the only solution possible.

The leading article in the newspaper, La Stampa, of Turin, said today:

"Evidently it cannot be pretended that tax income—inadequate to cover even normal expenditures—can meet the war's financial needs, which therefore must be founded upon credit or the creation of bank notes.

"From which arises the alternatives of recourse to increased credit or increased bank note circulation. Discussion of preferences for one or the other of these financial means is rather theoretical since the amount of (war) expenses is such that the State cannot do without either more credit or increased monetary circulation."

Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, newspaper of Premier Mussolini's son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, carried a long explanation of why inflation, in a state with a controlled economy, need not have the usual effects, which it said were:

1. Expansion of consumption by holders of the new means of payment, through a tendency to spend the surplus purchasing power.
2. Rapid inflation in all forms of bank deposits.

Expansion of Production

Under a Fascist-controlled economy, Il Telegrafo said, the first could not happen because the Government holds down production with the inevitable result of a scarcity of goods on the market for the public, "which is no doubt inconvenient but not serious if it is considered that the reduction of consumption is one of the principal aims of an emergency economy, and scarcity usually hits the least essential articles."

The paper said that the Government could hold down the second result, an expansion of bank deposits.

"Indeed the phenomenon of credit inflation which regularly follows or accompanies monetary inflation does not take place if there is no increase in the demand for credit on the part of agriculture and industry."

This increased demand for credit, the paper said, presupposes an expansion in the country's productive structure but if prices officially were held down, there would not be "anyone starting new enterprises or undertaking new productive activity."

La Stampa, in its discussion of the possibility of issuing additional bank notes, said they would "really represent State securities which bear no interest. By fixing prices, the State in effect gets a loan from the holders of surplus money."

Bonds of the Government, the paper said, would be the "logical outlet" for the additional money and would bear an interest rate lower than at present.

The article summarized six effects of a "Fascist" inflation:

1. Abundance of capital.
2. Swelling bank deposits.
3. Great scarcity of goods for the public.
4. Lack of impetus for additional (nonessential) production.
5. "Reserve and prudence" in the reaction of the stock market.
6. A lowering of interest rates.

Spalding Deplores Dispute in Radio, Points Out That Public Is Arbiter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 23—The disagreement between radio and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, which has been headlined for the past several weeks, is one of the worst things that could happen to music, according to Albert Spalding, outstanding violinist who flew from New York after his radio program to appear as guest soloist with the University of Miami Symphony Orchestra.

"However, the public may look for an early settlement of the quarrel, with concessions made by both sides," added the famous violinist, who has won world fame on the concert stage and more recently has gone into radio work.

"The public is the final arbiter in such disputes," Mr. Spalding declared. "I believe the public is getting tired of the kind of music it's now getting on the radio and will demand a change.

"The principle behind 'Ascap' and other organizations of its kind is decidedly right. Due to radio, the royalties on popular songs have been cut down fully to one-tenth of what they formerly were. Before radio, the life of a popular song was at least six months, and it was not unusual for a million copies of it to be sold.

"As radio performance has cut the sales of sheet music, it is only fair that radio should pay the composers something. To become effective, 'Ascap' had to develop great power. But power for power's sake is apt to follow such development and too much concentration of power is not good. Both sides must give commutation."

Asked if he thought the current rage for swing arrangements of the classics, which has resulted from the curtailment of popular numbers on radio programs, is benefiting good music, Mr. Spalding answered decidedly that it is not. It's like pouring the same tomato sauce over all kinds of food so everything tastes alike, he thinks.

Speaking of radio programs, Mr. Spalding said: "There is a terrible gap in programs between the great symphony concerts and the so-called popular. One drops immediately from the sublime into the commonplace."

Compositions for the Piano Stand Out in Week's Disks

Review of Recordings

Works for the piano are among noteworthy RCA-Victor releases of the current weeks. Of contemporary interest are Eleven Piano Pieces of Sergei Rachmaninoff played by the composer. Covering ten 10-inch sides, the music ranges from the earliest compositions, strongly marked by Tchaikovskian influences, up to the 1910 period, one of great production, in which the present melancholic, often intense, style emerges. None of it is very familiar music, hence is very welcome on that score. The composer, of course, need bow to no contemporary in the interpretation of his own works.

De Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain" is a set of three nocturnes descriptive of particular gardens. It is mysterious, haunting music, of a Spain that probably no longer exists. Debussy must have used such sources in his "Iberia" music. The piano introduces some fascinating Andalusian music in the third nocturne. The piano is not heard in the concerto sense but is an integral part of the orchestration. Lucette Descaves, the soloist, is new here. The Paris Conservatory Orchestra, under Eugene Bigot, supports her. "Cubana," for the piano alone, on the sixth side, is one of a group of four early piano pieces in characteristic Iberian style.

The classical piano work, Mozart's Sonata in D major, for Two Pianos, is probably best known after the double concerto. It receives an outstanding interpretation by Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff. The second movement demonstrates some of the sonorities possible from two keyboards. The Bach Sicilienne, arranged by Guy Maier, on the sixth side, is a slow graceful dance eminently suited to this sort of treatment.

Orchestral

Richard Strauss: Don Quixote, tone poem, played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, with Emanuel Feuermann, cellist; Alexander Hilsberg and Samuel Lifschey, violists. Ten sides. Unquestionably the Victor orchestral work of the month, this music would attract even without benefit of the Cervantes story to key it. The soloists are well heard in the variations in the dialogues between the Don and his servant or his adversaries. As usual the score is a magnificent frequency test for modern apparatus.

Besarde-trans. Respighi: Old Airs and Dances for the Lute, played by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor. Single disk. Charming old Italian music now become fairly well known through its espousal by Mr. Barbirolli.

Morton Gould: Foster Gallery, played by the Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Four sides. Suite arranged from four familiar Foster songs and some lesser-known jigs and dances spread on a full orchestra canvas by a young American widely known on the radio. Obviously, more of such research is needed.

Vocal

Verdi: Il Trovatore-Ah, si, ben mio coll' essere (Ah, Yes Thou'rt Mine) and Di quella Pira (Tremble, Ye Tyrants), from Act. 3, sung by Jussi Bjorling, tenor, with orchestra conducted by Nils Grevillius. Very well done by Mr. Bjorling. The second aria is the most widely known.

Disck: Little Jack Horner, and Ah! Willow (Old English tune arranged by H. Lane Wilson), sung by Alexander Kipnis, bass, with piano accompaniment. The first is amusingly done in the drawn-out Handelian oratorio manner, while the second is a melodic nostalgic air.

Reger: The Virgin's Slumber Song, and Lundvik: A Swedish Lullaby, sung by Kerstin Thorborg, contralto, with piano accompaniment. Beautiful songs enhanced by the register of Mme. Thorborg.

Gounod: Romeo et Juliette-Valse, and Charpentier: Louise-Depuis Le Jour (Ever Since the Day), sung by Jeanette MacDonald, with orchestra conducted by Giuseppe Bamboschek. Victor record. The first major disk by Miss MacDonald that has come to our attention discloses her with adequate vocal equipment for these arias. Here is not a voice resembling Pons but seems to have a slightly contralto timbre.

In the Black Seal division Paul Robeson, bass, is well heard in the Scottish traditional "Loch Lomond," and the Welsh air, "Land of My Fathers." An album of American Folk Songs, done by the American Ballad Singers, covers two centuries of folk song throwing new light on folk material. Of value to singers who find it hard to secure accompaniments or for those who just want to sing is "Singing for Pleasure and Practice," an album containing piano accompaniments by Frank La Forge, noted composer-pedagogue, to such favorites as Brahms's "Cradle Song," Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," Speaks's "Sylvia" and Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart." A good present to those bathtub baritones.

Popular

Those who become slightly annoyed at musical clichés on the screen will enjoy "Paramount Stomp," by the Quintet of the Hot Club of France, which takes the newsreel theme over the hurdles. Coupled with it is a faster-paced "Swinging With Django," which shows the remarkable ability of the guitars of the group to take on the job of percussion and of the violins to imitate other orchestral instruments, especially in the rideout at the end.

Xavier Cugat is as sinuously rhythmic as ever in a rumba-conga, "Los Carnivales de Oriente," coupled with a conga, "Suena La Conga."

In the Bluebird division Larry Clinton's Orchestra takes two more favorites for one of his famous rides in rhythm—"Carnival of Venice" and "Cielito Lindo." Dinah Shore sings in a style calculated to hold her fans, "I Do, Do You?" coupled with "I Hear a Rhapsody."

2,000,000 Pledges Sought in Canada For Savings Fund

OTTAWA (CP)—A nation-wide campaign to recruit 2,000,000 Canadians who will pledge themselves to buy at least $10,000,000 in war savings certificates every month will be set in motion by an army of volunteer workers late in January, it is announced by the National Chairmen of the War Savings Committee, deGaspe Beaubien and W. H. Somerville. Present sales are just under $3,000,000 monthly.

From house to house, from factory to factory and into stores and offices, volunteer workers will swing into action during the last week in January and continue until Feb. 28.

Backing the work of these canvassers, another large group of committee workers will arrange for speeches, public rallies, parades, advertisements in newspapers, and appeals by radio and billboard.

The campaign and the urgent need it represents will be the theme of labor meetings, service club programs, gatherings of women's organizations—all focused on this one phase of raising the money for Canada's war effort, the pledging of $120,000,000 in war savings certificates in 1941.

The Committee has set out the following monthly objectives by Provinces after taking into consideration the populations, normal pay rolls, and war contracts in each Province:

British Columbia, $1,000,000; Alberta, $530,000; Saskatchewan, $250,000; Manitoba, $520,000; Ontario, $4,680,000; Quebec, $2,400,000; New Brunswick, $200,000; Nova Scotia, $400,000; Prince Edward Island, $20,000.

British Attack On Dusseldorf Aimed at Mills

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—British air raiders pounded at the Düsseldorf area in western Germany's industrial Ruhr Valley during the night, the Government announced today, ending several nights of inactivity caused by bad weather. Air activity over England was again practically stopped.

The attack, said to have been the 21st aimed at Düsseldorf's steel, oil and munitions works, was described as concentrated but of only medium scope because of the weather over the continent.

[The official German news agency reported in Berlin that a small number of bombs dropped in western Germany early last night caused unimportant damage to private property and started small fires which were quenched quickly. It said only a few planes participated and apparently no casualties resulted.]

Earlier, the Air Ministry reported RAF fighter planes, with six Polish fliers among their crews, launched two daylight machine-gun attacks yesterday on German aircraft at landing fields and on troops and ground defenses in Nazi-occupied France from the Channel coast to the Somme River.

One flier, it was said, machine-gunned five Messerschmitt planes grounded at Le Touquet Airdrome and then, on the way home, "met antiaircraft fire and stopped long enough to send all his remaining ammunition spattering among the guns' crews."

"Our fighters were not engaged by the enemy and all of them returned safely," a communiqué concluded.

Great Britain enjoyed a relatively quiet night. The Air and Home Security Ministries reported "hardly any enemy activity" although a "few" bombs fell in an eastern county. These were said to have caused very little damage and no casualties.

A southwesterly wind swept the Straits of Dover, accompanied by choppy seas and limited visibility.

Destroyer losses of the British Fleet mounted to an unofficial total of 37 with the announcement yesterday of the Admiralty that the 1,340-ton Hyperion had been sunk by other British warcraft after she was left helpless by a mine or torpedo. There was no mention of the date or place the destroyer was sunk.

The Hyperion ran down the 32,581-ton German liner Columbus in the western Atlantic Dec. 19, 1939. The Nazi crew scuttled their ship.

Amsterdam Mayor Asks for Obedience

AMSTERDAM (via Berlin), Jan. 23 (AP)—Mayor W. de Vlugt pleaded with the citizens of Amsterdam to refrain from acts of sabotage against the German occupation forces, lest "one wrong act by one individual have serious consequences for all of us."

The Mayor made his plea through posters and the city's newspapers. He referred to the German ruling that a whole community or all members of an organization could be held responsible.

Mayors of Rotterdam and The Hague have made similar appeals.

Draft Registration At 58 Br-r-Below!

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Jan. 23 (AP)—In the pre-dawn glare of the Northern Lights, long lines of hardy Alaskans lined up before the registration office to enroll under the United States' Selective Service Act. The temperature was 28 below zero.

Registration yesterday was three months behind that in the States because of difficulty in getting instructions through the winter-bound Territory.

At Stevens Village near the Arctic Circle trappers and Indians turned out in 58-below weather.

Planes, mushing dog teams, snowshoes and skis carried registrants from outlying trap lines and mines to enrollment centers.

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The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:
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The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Third Sundays monthly: 4:30-5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Lecture on Christian Science

Monday, Jan. 27, 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc directed for Eastern United States, Eastern Canada, British Isles, South Africa; 11.73mc directed for United States, Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Central and South America.
Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and an additional hour for British Summer Time.

Defense Minister Back

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 23 (AP)—Col. J. L. Ralston, Canadian Minister of National Defense, came back to Canada yesterday after a tour of embattled Britain.

Gist of Lindbergh Speech Before Lend-Lease Hearing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in his statement before the House Foreign Affairs Committee today said:

I understand that I have been asked to appear before this committee to discuss the effect of aviation upon America's position in time of war. I believe that this effect can be summed up briefly by saying that our position is greatly strengthened for defense and greatly weakened for attack.

I base this statement upon two facts. First, that an invading army and its supplies must still be transported by sea. Second, that aviation makes it more difficult than ever before for a navy to approach a hostile shore.

In support of these facts, I cite, for the first, the minute carrying capacity of aircraft in relation to the weight of equipment and supplies required for a major expeditionary force; and for the second, the experience of the British Navy off the Norwegian coast and in the North Sea.

I do not believe there is any danger of an invasion of this continent, either by sea or by air, as long as we maintain an Army, Navy and Air Force of reasonable size and in modern condition, and provided we establish the bases essential for defense.

Conditions Regulate Size

How large our air force should be in actual numbers depends, of course, upon conditions in other parts of the world. Because of the existing European crisis, I should say that we would be wise to construct as rapidly as possible a total air force of about 10,000 thoroughly modern fighting planes plus reserves.

This number would, I believe, be adequate to insure American security regardless of the outcome of the present European war. Whether our Air Force should be increased or decreased in the more distant future will be decided by circumstances which we cannot now foresee. But an industry capable of building and maintaining a 10,000 plane air force would, I believe, have adequate flexibility to meet any emergency with which we might be confronted in this hemisphere.

Accompanying this expansion of our air force should be the construction of aviation bases in Newfoundland, Canada, the West Indies, parts of South America, Central America, the Galapagos Islands, the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska. Secondary bases might be placed in parts of Greenland but, in my opinion, Greenland is not of primary importance from the standpoint of aviation bases.

Air Invasion of U. S.

Since many people are discussing the possibility of an air invasion of America, I would like permission to bring a few points to your attention in this connection. It is first necessary to establish the difference between an air invasion where troops are landed and a bombing raid where there is no attempt to establish a base on enemy territory. I will treat these two problems separately, for they are entirely different.

There has never been an invasion of enemy territory by air alone. The two outstanding examples of what might be called a partial air invasion were furnished by the German occupations of Norway and Holland. But in each of these instances, the landing of troops by air was carried on simultaneously with a ground army invasion on a major scale. The maximum number of troops that could have been transported and supplied by air would have been ineffective without the immediate support of a ground army. If air invasion alone could be successful, it would have been used by the Germans against England many months ago.

It is important to note that the transport of troops by air in Europe has been over a distance of a few hundred miles at most. An air invasion across the ocean is, I believe, absolutely impossible at this time, or in any predictable future. To be effective in America, enemy aircraft would have to operate from bases in America, and those bases would have to be established and supplied by sea. Aircraft alone are not capable of carrying a sufficient quantity of material.

By Alaska or Greenland

Claims have been made that America might be subject to air invasion by way of Alaska or Greenland, where the distance between land is short. But such claims overlook the difficulties of climate and terrain in these semi-Arctic areas. If air routes to Asia and Europe through the North were preferable to the greater over-water distances farther south, they would have been used years ago by commercial air lines.

It is, of course, essential for us to maintain defense bases in Alaska. I believe that we should wage war with all of our resources if an invasion of Alaska or any other portion of America were attempted. But a sudden air invasion of this country by way of Alaska is out of the question. The conquest of Alaska would necessitate the movement of troops and supplies by ground and sea, the defeat of our own forces, and the establishment of enemy bases. Even if that could be accomplished, there is little likelihood that the wilds of Canada could be crossed and the United States invaded by an army based upon remote Alaskan outposts of Asiatic or European powers.

If an enemy were planning on an invasion of America, I believe that the route over Greenland is one of the last he would consider. I spent several weeks in Greenland in the summer of 1933, surveying the coasts for air bases, and studying the conditions that would be encountered in operating a northern air route.

I came to the conclusion that of all the possible air routes between America and Europe, the one over Greenland would be the most difficult to establish and operate.

The question of trans-oceanic bombing is, as I have said, entirely different from that of air invasion. It is, of course, perfectly possible, today, to build bombing planes that could cross the ocean, drop several tons of bombs, and return to their starting point. Trans-oceanic bombing raids could do considerable damage on peacetime standards, but they would have very little effectiveness on wartime standards. The cost of trans-oceanic bombing would be extremely high, enemy losses would be large, and the effect on our military position negligible.

Such bombing could not begin to prepare the way for an invasion of this continent. If England is able to live at all with bases of the German air force less than an hour's flight away, the United States is not in great danger across the Atlantic Ocean.

Weak for Offensive

I have, up to this point, attempted to show that aviation strengthens the defensive position of America, first, because it is impossible for an enemy to invade this continent by means of aircraft alone; second, because trans-oceanic bombing is indecisive; third, because our own air force makes it more difficult than ever before for an enemy to approach our shores.

However, I believe we are faced with the reverse situation when we contemplate sending our military forces abroad. Almost every advantage we have in defense would be a disadvantage to us in attack. It would then be our problem to cross the sea in ships and force a landing against air bases of our enemy.

Personally, I do not believe it is possible for either America or Europe to invade the other successfully by air, or even by a combination of air, land, and sea, unless an internal collapse precedes invasion. In this sense, aviation has added to America's security against Europe, and to Europe's security against America. One might sum the matter up by saying that aviation decreases the security of nations within a continent against each other, but increases the security of the continent as a whole against foreign invasion.

Sweden to Add Ship Weekly to Its Navy

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 22 (AP)—Sweden's navy will get a new ship every week the first six months of the current year, Vice Admiral Fabian Tamm, Chief of the Navy, announced today, as part of a propaganda campaign for a defense loan drive.

The Riksdag last year authorized two cruisers and several destroyers and submarines. Before that, construction was begun on six large submarines and three coastal submarines.

Under the program, the number of naval vessels will be doubled. In addition, older ships are being modernized with anti-aircraft guns and heavier artillery.

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Indianapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Lincoln 0541

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Des Moines—9:30-11:30 a. m. daily 7-8757

KANSAS
Topeka—2-4 p. m. daily 5269
Wichita—8 a. m.-12 m., 5-7 p. m. daily 3-8148

KENTUCKY
Louisville—8 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Thurs. Magnolia 7833

LOUISIANA
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New Orleans—9 a. m.-3 p. m. ex. Sat. and Sun. Audubon 2836

MAINE
Portland—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 2-0823

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*Boston—9 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Com. 4330
Brookline—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Com. 4330
Cambridge—9-11 a. m. daily Belmont 2981
Fitchburg—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1160
Haverhill—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sun. 5147-R
Lowell—8 a. m.-12 m. Mondays 2-9748
Malden—9-10 a. m., 5-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Malden 3788-W
Melrose—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 1097-R
Newton—9 a. m. to 12 m. Mon. and Wed.; Sat. 1-5 p. m. Bigelow 0484
Quincy—9:30-11 a. m. daily Granite 1976-M
Somerville—10 a. m.-12 m., 5-6 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Somerset 5883
Springfield—1-5 p. m. daily 3-1917
Wellesley— 1730

MICHIGAN
*Detroit—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Madison 1163
Kalamazoo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 29-972
Lansing—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun 41718
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Pontiac—2-5 p. m. daily 2-5442
Saginaw—9-10 a. m.-5-7 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 8624

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St. Paul—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily Garfield 3329

MISSOURI
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NEBRASKA
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NEW HAMPSHIRE
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Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m., 5-7:30 p. m. daily 3447-J

NEW JERSEY
East Orange—Daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Orange 4-9382
Jersey City—9 a. m.-3 p. m. daily Journal Square 2-6914
Montclair—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 2-1280
Orange—9 a. m.-11:30 a. m. daily ex. Fri. and Sun. Orange 3-0586
Plainfield—9-10 a. m. daily 6-0382-W
Westfield—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. Westfield 2-1388

NEW YORK
Albany—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 3-8183
Binghamton—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-7964
Bronxville—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Bronxville 2531
Brooklyn—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. Nevins 8-3687
Buffalo—10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Grant 7431
Flushing—Daily Flushing 7-7855-J
Forest Hills—10 a. m.-12 m., Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. BO. 8-3090
Hempstead—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily 1093-M
Jackson Heights—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed., Fri. Havemeyer 9-6327
Mount Vernon—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. Wilcrest 2977-J
New Rochelle—9-10:30 a. m. daily ex. Sat. 3685
*New York—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Lackawanna 4-3600
Richmond Hill—9:30 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Vir. 7-9153
Rochester—10 a. m.-12 m., 4-7 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Culver 5108
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Columbus—11 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Adams 8434
Dayton—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily Kenmore 6478
1:30-4 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Walnut 3641
Toledo—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Main 4435
Youngstown—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 2-9367

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Tulsa—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 4-9557

OREGON
Astoria—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 924-R
Portland—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.: Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Beacon 0396

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Philadelphia—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Pennypacker 0196
Pittsburgh—10 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Mayflower 3339

TENNESSEE
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Memphis—8 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 7-6270-J

TEXAS
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Austin—10-12 m. daily ex. Tues. and Sun. 8-4808
Dallas—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 5-1674
Fort Worth—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 4-6443
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Bellingham—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily 4985
Bremerton—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 1889-W
Seattle—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Main 3904
Spokane—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sundays Broadway 1880

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Milwaukee—9 a. m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily Marquette 4418

HAWAII
Honolulu—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 91199

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Edmonton—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 33356

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Vancouver—10 a. m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Marine 7544
Victoria—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun., 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. E 9812

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Hamilton—8-7 p. m. daily 4-4290
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Ottawa—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 4-9478
Toronto—9:30 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Hargreave 3577

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Montreal—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Elwood 1578

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Huddersfield—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 671
Leeds—1-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 62963
Liverpool—10-11 a. m. daily ex. Sun. Childwall 3500
*London—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.: Sat. 9 a. m.-12:45 p. m. Whitehall 9091
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m. daily Sale 3016
Sheffield—10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 71397

AUSTRALIA
Melbourne—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily ex. Sat., 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Windsor 0367
Sydney—10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. F. L. 1721

NEW ZEALAND
Auckland—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 41754
Wellington—2-4 p. m. Mon. and Thurs.; 6:30-8 p. m. Fri. 24-130

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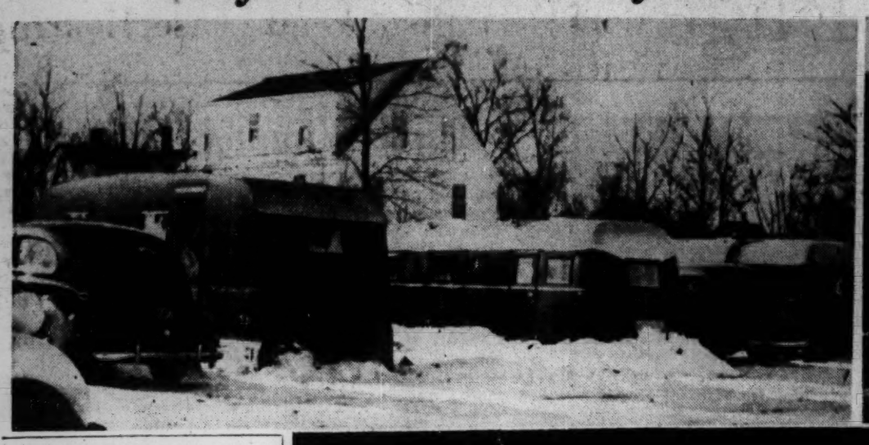

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

First Comes a Job and Then a Place to Live

Top left: At Eliot, Maine, about two miles from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, many workers have established trailer homes—not the best kind of shelter for the Maine and New Hampshire winters where temperature often falls as much as 25 to 30 degrees below zero.

Top right: At Chicopee, typical sample of low-cost house of concrete blocks.

Bottom: Great Chevrolet plant at Flint, Michigan, operates night and day employing about 9,000 men who must have houses.

Nation Tackles Housing of Defense Forces

"Housing for defense," which has complicated the nation's housing situation, is receiving major attention today. A series of articles is being published to depict what steps are being taken to solve the problem. Following is the first:

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Providing decent housing for the millions of Americans answering the Government's defense call is one of the most urgent jobs facing the Nation today.

Military construction is turning farmers' fields into good-sized cities almost overnight. Acres of new homes are springing up alongside of powder plants and airplane factories. In half the usual building time, the United States Housing Authority has put up sturdy two-family homes down South to rent for as low as $16 to $18 a month.

The Army is building miles of barracks at 100 different forts and camps. Camp Beauregard, in Louisiana, is to become a city of 70,000. Camp Blanding, near Jacksonville, Fla., is to take care of 45,000 men. In Missouri, the Mark Twain National Forest is being turned into a camp of 33,000.

For civilian employees of the Army and Navy, for families of enlisted men and for workers in the defense industries, the Defense Housing Co-ordinator, Charles F Palmer, has approved construction of approximately 50,000 dwelling units in vital defense areas and expects to make allocations for 25,000 more this month.

Long Way From Solution

Yet the Nation's immediate housing problem appears to be a long, long way from solution.

The Army has just called in Col. Brehon B. Somervell, former Work Projects Administrator for New York City, as a trouble-shooter in its cantonment building program, already delaying manpower conscription schedules by as much as two months and in some places threatening even greater hold-ups.

The civilian housing program, involving as it does a dozen different New Deal agencies, is enmeshed in a serious lack of unity as to what governmental housing policy should be and where the proper line of demarcation lies between public and private construction. Today, six months after the housing co-ordinator took office, only a small percentage of the housing authorized is actually under construction.

Housing Shortage

To cut through red tape and give housing a chance to keep pace with the speed-up of defense industry now taking place under the office of production management, President Roosevelt has recently named Mr. Palmer head of a new Division of Co-ordination of National Defense Housing. Hereafter he will be responsible directly to the President and will not have to go through the Defense Commission.

Meanwhile, reports are flowing in of families living in trailers without sanitation facilities, of men sleeping in park benches or taking turns at the few beds available. At Bremerton, Wash., where the Navy Yard has $250,000,000 worth of shipbuilding contracts, families have overflowed into the city jail.

At Ft. Benning, Ga., rent charged young officers for quarters for their families has gone up three-fold. At Bath, Maine, overnight cabins are being converted into one-room suites bringing $40 a month in rent. In some places defense workers are paying 50 per cent of their income for rent.

Thus far, most defense housing is being built directly by the Government, though Mr. Palmer hopes to see private industry doing a greater share of the work as time goes on.

The Housing co-ordinator estimates that there will be need for approximately 200,000 new dwelling units when the defense program gets into full swing. To date, only 57,000 have been planned by the government.

Congress has provided a total of $290,000,000 for direct and indirect aid for housing defense workers and families of military men. To fill reported shortages now in sight, Mr. Palmer estimates, would cost $700,000,000. Either private industry will have to be relied upon to do considerably more than at present or Congress will have to provide more money.

"At least before we ask for more money we hope to be able to show Congress that we have made a strenuous effort to interest private industry in defense housing," says a spokesman for Mr. Palmer.

Program for Charleston

Here is the way the building program shapes up for one city—Charleston, S. C., where the Navy Yard has reported a need for 1,600 dwelling units and a vacancy survey shows few places for rent.

The Charleston Housing Authority, with United States Housing Authority funds—400 units for enlisted personnel and civilian defense workers with lowest income.

The Navy—200 units for families of civilian defense workers.

The Federal Works Agency—600 units for families of workers who can afford to pay a shelter rent of $25 to $40 a month. This project, it is explained, was not assigned to private enterprise because of the uncertainty as to the duration of the need.

The Defense Housing Corporation in co-operation with the FHA—250 units to rent between $40 and $50 a month; presumably self-liquidating with mortgages insured through the FHA.

In Charleston, this would leave private enterprise the task of providing 150 units out of the 1,600 needed. Under the present plan, private builders in Charleston would cater only to those able to pay rent of $50 a month or more.

Beside disagreements as to the fields belonging to public and private enterprise, there is also a division of opinion as to how much attention should be paid to standards and how much to speed. All of the 19 defense housing projects now on the USHA schedule are planned to fit into the general housing scheme of the communities where they are located. In general they are semi-detached brick homes, destined to stand up 60 years. They are located near growing communities even though the defense workers have to travel some distance to work.

Cities Must Raze Slums

In cases where cities have slums or a considerable amount of substandard housing, the USHA requires them to sign an agreement that a comparable area of slums will be razed, though the defense program allows a more generous period of time for such elimination than the usual USHA contract.

Skyrocketing rents, now being reported from a growing number of communities, are still looked upon here as chiefly a local problem, despite the recent appointment by the Consumer Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission of a committee to draft model legislation for the use of State and local governments to help maintain fair rents. The housing co-ordinator has also announced the establishment of a Homes Registration Division to encourage central registration of vacancies in defense communities.

Such information will enable local, state, and Federal authorities to keep an eye on the general rent level and study more intelligently the need for legal control. If serious rent situations continue to develop, officials feel certain that regulatory laws will come.

Serious delays in constructing Army cantonments, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, recently described as "due to varying circumstances beyond our control." As a result the Army's entire induction schedule is many thousands behind original plans.

Two-Month Delays

Longest delay — approximately two months—was caused at Ft. Dix, New Jersey, by difficulties growing out of high water and a shortage of labor, traceable to the fact that construction at the camp is on a lump-sum basis and neighboring fixed-fee contract projects have absorbed much of the available labor.

While Ft. Dix had too much water, another two-month delay at a camp in the Middle West was caused by a lack of water. A site in Iowa had originally been selected for the Seventh Corps Area training center, but the location had to be moved because of lack of water.

Because of the immensity of the job of caring for military personnel, the Army is not trying to construct family quarters for married officers for the time being.

Nevertheless Army chiefs have shown recognition of the fact that the welfare of the military establishment is closely linked with conditions in towns surrounding cantonments. To foster better relations between Army posts and neighboring communities, Secretary Stimson recently announced the establishment of a Community Service Committee. The committee will be charged with preventing exploitation of military men, in rents, social life, or in any other field.

In brief, housing today ranks along with airplanes and ships as a major arm of defense. Men whose families are well-housed do their jobs better.

During the World War housing shortages caused an annual labor turnover of 500 to 1,000 per cent in some shipyards; caused 50 per cent of women workers to refuse jobs in war industries; and threatened to reduce the output of a major munitions plant by as much as one-third.

Funds Available

In its housing programs of the last decade, the Federal Government has built up machinery and leadership that was not available to meet the emergency of the last war. Congress has shown no hesitation to appropriate the necessary funds.

Today at least 11 Government agencies have a finger in the defense housing pie.

The Army is building its own cantonments.

The Navy is going ahead with dwelling units at 12 naval bases.

The Public Buildings Administration is putting up houses for families of enlisted personnel and civilian defense workers where the risk is too great to invite private investment.

The United States Housing Authority is building for the low income groups.

The Defense Housing Corporation, under the wing of the RFC, is acquiring sites for self-liquidating housing, with mortgages insured by the Government.

The Federal Housing Administration and the Federal Home Loan Bank System are attempting to encourage participation of private capital.

The Farm Security Administration has charge of filling housing needs at rural plants and resettling some 7,000 families displaced by the 3,000,000-acre program of encampment and industrial building.

The Works Projects Administration is furnishing unskilled labor.

The procurement office of the Defense Commission is telling the Government how to space its purchases of building materials.

Over all is Mr. Palmer, the Defense Housing Co-ordinator, who not only decides how the work shall be divided but how much shall be left to private industry.

Latin America Disunited On Safety Zone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — South American maritime authorities are in dispute as to the value of the Pan-American 300-mile security belt. Some view it as a war-time opportunity for inter-American trade encouragement. Others call it a failure and demand abandonment.

The affirmative school believe that incidents to South American coastal shipping have been reduced by the security zone declaration, which both British and Germans have respected within reasonable limits. Above all, there has been a sense of security which has definitely aided the greater trade and tourist movement within the Americas. This would not have been possible, it is affirmed, had there been no expansion—however unilateral—of the three mile limit.

Lately, another possible advantage has occurred to the supporters of the zone. Why cannot ships "sheltering" in these ports be expropriated and leased for temporary employment in inter-American trade? This point has been posed. It is recalled that British and American mines and other investments have been expropriated on grounds of alleged idleness or insufficient production. Surely, it is argued, something can be done with idle ships, especially when ocean carriage is at a premium and there is a security zone in which to sail them.

Some southern governments, that of Argentina in particular, have seriously taken up the question of expropriation, but little progress is reported owing to "legal aspects." More progress has been made in negotiations to lease Danish ships, similarly placed.

Critics of the security zone declare events have shown that belligerents respect it only when it suits them. Chile did not bother to solicit a protest when the British captured the German freighter Dusseldorff off its coast, and it does not look as if there will be any collective reaction from recent violations of the Atlantic zone. The fact of the matter, the critics say, is that in practically every case the British have acted in legitimate defense.

Stream of Supplies Pledged by India

TORONTO (CP)—India soon will be sending tremendous amounts of supplies and materials to aid the British war effort, Nevill Vincent, General Manager of Tata Sons, Ltd., of Bombay, said in an interview.

Mr. Vincent said he had flown three-quarters of the way around the globe to offer the complete resources of his wealthy company to the British Government. While in London he conferred with Lord Beaverbrook and made arrangements for Tata Sons to construct a branch factory of the De Havilland Aircraft Company in India, which will turn out training planes and possibly assemble larger machines.

Mr. Vincent, who once was an aviation expert in England, said his company would also aid the war effort in other ways. He pointed to Tata Sons' Jamshedpur iron and steel plant, the largest in the Empire with an annual output of more than 1,000,000 tons, its large linen and cotton mills, cement works, fertilizer and dye works and soap and lye factories.

Butler Says Liberal Move Must Go On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The liberal movement in the world—that philosophy which honors freedom of the individual and of which the United States and Great Britain are the chief exponents—must be revitalized and continue its march toward the betterment of conditions for all people, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

"It will not do for the English-speaking peoples to weaken in their leadership of the liberal movement," Dr. Butler said in an address before the annual luncheon of the Pilgrims of the United States at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday. "They are committed to it by their achievements. Its succession is a glorious tribute to their accomplishments.

"It is a tired world today. It is a disapopinted world. It is disappointed because this great movement has been checked. It has been checked because liberal philosophy had not obtained a sufficient hold over the great masses of the people struggling with the ecoonmic problems of the industrial revolution. Our liberal philosophy has hesitated. It has undertaken to question some of its great principles. It has opened the door to the greatest force of reaction—that is armed conflict.

"Liberalism must never surrender. It must never be apathy. It must never be cowardice. It must never be a perpetual state of intellectual, moral, economic and political fatigue.

"We must and shall resume that march. Repel and throw back brute force. We must go behind it to the very people in whose name it is used and who are themselves being cruelly oppressed by it to a conception of an orderly, liberal, friendly society. That requires courage, insight and capacity for work in a spirit of unselfish human service.

"If this world is ever to have perpetual peace, we must have a community of principles, of action and of interest."

Federal Union of Nations Hailed as Great Peace Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—A distinguished group of speakers united their voices in an appeal for an immediate Federal union of the United States with the United Kingdom, Canada, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa at a dinner sponsored by Federal Union, Inc., here last night.

The speakers were Miss Clare Boothe and Miss Dorothy Thompson, Lord Marley, Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords; Dr. Thomas Mann, exiled anti-Nazi German writer; Pertinax (Andre Giraud), French writer, and Clarence Streit, head and originator of the "Union Now" plan.

Miss Boothe said the program of the Federal unionists was the only "peace plan or war aim" being presented anywhere in the world.

"Dare we refuse it?" she asked. "We have done, or are doing, everything that becomes a great Nation on the brink of war, except the one really important thing: We have not defined our war aims.

"Such a union would give the maximum degree of unity in carrying on the war. It would convince the world that we are fighting for freedom and the democratic principle. It would give new hope to the conquered democracies that after victory they could join the United States and Great Britain in that physical security and economic well-being which hitherto have been beyond their reach. It would insure a constructive basis for peace.

Positive Goal Set

"This assurance will lift the hearts and destroy the skepticism of these millions of Americans I spoke of, who fear that another Versailles Treaty is the best we can expect. Above all, it will arm the democracies with a positive goal to fight for in addition to the negative goal of destroying Hitler."

Miss Thompson declared that the United States was in its present threatened position because it had refused to take on responsibilities victory had placed upon it in 1918.

"Instead of consolidating that victory, which was purchased with money and blood," she said, "we withdrew again from Europe. What the English-speaking world needs now, and what it has needed ever since the last war, is unity in naval and air defense, one currency, a unified banking system, free trade between all its parts, free movement of its citizens, and a labor office."

Lord Marley, pledging victory by Britain in the present conflict, saw the federal system as "a means for maintaining the cultural and other differences of the various races and nations while securing them eventual political unity for military protection and mutual development."

Democracy of States

Dr. Mann held that national frontiers were in the process of breaking down, and said the goal of the war must be "a community of free peoples responsible to one another—a democracy of states."

Pertinax declared that "apart and against the Vichy Government," there was arising in France a "spiritual unity," coming from the depths of the Nation which would develop into full glow when British victory came nearer.

Mr. Streit urged the formation of a "provisional emergency union" of English-speaking democracies while a federal convention undertakes to work out a permanent world constitution.

Dr. William Jay Scieffelin, Chairman of the New York Committee of Federal Union, Inc., presided; Raymond Massey, actor, read Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and John Brownlee, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sang.

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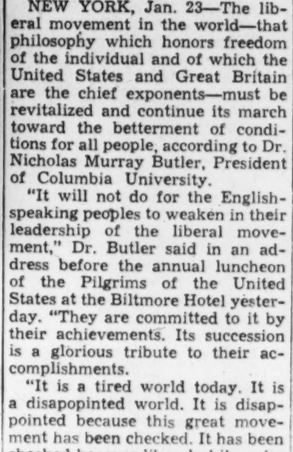

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Boy at the Swinging Lantern

By Patricia Lynch
Chapter Nine

Rory was never too busy to go into the market-place, when the weekly Fair was being held, and make new friends. Bridgie let him take the big basket and buy fruit and vegetables. He had helped Tom Molloy on the farm and could judge turnips, carrots, and cabbages as well as the farmer himself.

He came in one day, bending sideways with the weight of the loaded basket and looking very thoughtful.

"Bridgie!" he said. "Tom's potatoes are better than any in the market. Why don't you ask him to bring over a sackful? It would help him, too, wouldn't it?"

Bridgie was annoyed with herself for not having thought of this before. But she knew Rory was sensible.

"'Tis terrible to see an old head on young shoulders," she grumbled "But I'll ax Malachy an' see what he ses."

Malachy was only too pleased to have Tom's fine, floury potatoes, so every Fair day Tom drove through the gap with a neighbor.

"Ye did me a good turn over them praties, Rory," he said to the boy. "Tis a big help to us, an' I might see me way to getting a wee pony an' trap. Then ye might be comin' over to spend a night wid us! Only don't let on to Bridgie."

Bridgie liked using herbs in her soups and stews, and she told Rory to look out for the herb man. He didn't come to every Fair, for he visited other towns. But one early morning Rory saw a brown-faced man, with a creel on his back and walking with a long stick, crossing the bridge into the market-place. He hadn't seen the man before, and he went over to him curiously. A strange mingling of savory smells came from the basket and Rory sniffed in wonder.

The Herb Man

The man laughed and sat down on the low stone wall by the river.

"Never met Phelim, the herb man, before, have ye, lad? I can tell that aisy. But ye know a good smell when ye meet it, that's sure Now tell me, what have I in the creel on me back?"

Rory shut his eyes the better to get the scent.

"There's mint and thyme and I think rosemary, but the others I don't know," he said, opening his eyes again.

The herb man nodded.

"Not too bad, me lad. Not too bad. There's the mint Bridgie uses for the sauce That came from an old garden run wild; so did the rosemary. The thyme has been hanging in a dry barn since I picked it on a sunny bank. Then there's groundsel an' chickweed for the song birds, an' peppermint an' aconite an' juniper an' belladonna an' eyebright. How d'ye like The Swinging Lanter, lad?"

"How do you know where I come from?" asked Rory in surprise.

"There's me frind, Finn, the travellin' man, an' when we meet we do be givin' aich other the news He told me about ye, Rory, an' he axed me to kape an eye on ye, so he did."

"I remember Finn and his dog, Pegeen," said Rory. "They saved me on the bog when I was coming to Kildore for the first time. But why did he tell you to keep an eye on me?"

Phelim set down his creel on the wall beside him.

"Because, though ye have friends, Rory, ye have enemies too An' some that manes no harm but hasn't much sinse. An', anyway, ye're a young lad, so why wouldn't we kape an eye on ye?"

He spread a blue cloth on the ground and arranged his bundles of herbs. Rory picked out thyme and sage. He was sure Bridgie would want those. Phelim pointed to a heap of green feathery leaves with a strong, spicy odor.

"That's fennel. Tell Bridgie to make a sauce wid it for the boiled fish. She'll never use parsley again if she tried that."

"I'd better take the parsley too," declared Rory.

Signal at the Window

"'Tis quare now," said Phelim. "I never seen ye in this market-place before an' yet I have a feelin ye're mighty like someone I know well Do ye ever get out on the mountains, lad?"

"I could," replied Rory.

"The first mornin ye have free, hang a white bit of rag from yer windy an I'll come down to the bridge. If I'm not there be noon I'll not be comin."

"I will," promised the boy.

The following Monday there was little work to do at the inn, so while Rory washed, after cleaning grates and laying fires, he hung his handkerchief from the window.

He walked round by the harbor but all the boats were out, so he went on to the bridge. The market-place was empty, but when he looked over the wall there was Phelim seated on the bottom step by the water's edge, his creel on his back.

"Would ye like the mountains or the river, or would it be the say? 'Tis all one," he asked.

"There are no herbs on the sea," said Rory.

"There's sayweed on the shore, Rory, an' I hear tell ye're a gran' lad wid the oars. Why wouldn't we row close in an' see what harvest the waves have tossed up for us?"

"Have you a boat?" asked Rory in surprise.

Phelim folded his arms and nodded sideways as if to himself.

"There's one thing about the people of Kildore," he said. "If there's one of 'em has a boat an' he isn't usin it, ye can have the loan widout axin, as if ye lave a bit o'

The Story So Far

Rory had fought his way through a blizzard to Kildore harbor, Ireland, when Bridgie Molloy, cook at The Swinging Lantern, sent for him to be her kitchen boy. Rory's great trouble was that the tin box that held the answers to questions about his family and parentage had disappeared. He had lived on the Molloy farm ever since he could remember, but he knew that his real home had been elsewhere, and no one seemed able to help him to unravel the mystery. He determined never to rest until he had solved it, meanwhile doing everything he could to become a useful and reliable kitchen boy.

fish behind, or a heap o' dilish or carrageen, who's a penny the worse? Tis the same wid a wheelbarra, or a horse an' yoke: very cultivated is the people of Kildore.'

"But suppose, after you've borrowed the boat, or the wheelbarrow," persisted Rory, "the man who owns it wants to use it, what then?'

Borrowed Craft

Phelim raised his eyebrows.

"Well, surely, ye'd fix in yer mind what day the man would or wouldn't be usin' his boat. In course, ye'd make sure of that, so ye would."

He lifted the creel and swung it over his shoulder.

"An' now, since the boats have been out since early mornin, if we find one that's lying idle, we'll be safe in takin' it. Come along now."

The herb gatherer led the way to the harbor and Rory followed.

Rory had crossed the bay many times with Larry and could manage a boat as well as lads who had lived by the sea all their lives. But he longed to handle sails, not only oars, and he looked with envy at the fishing boats with their red and brown sails, neatly stowed.

"Kape on larnin' an ye'll surely get the chance," said Phelim, noticing the boy's glance. "They're gran' little boats."

Rory rowed out through the harbor mouth.

"Do you know The Seagull?" he asked.

"I do indeed."

"I had the chance to be cabin boy on The Seagull," said Rory, turning the boat shorewards.

"Better not, better not," muttered the man, but so softly Rory could scarcely hear him.

They went back with a load of mussels and dilish. Another time they dug cockles on a sandy beach. Sometimes Molly went with them, and one day they came on Finn the travelling man, and his dog, camping in a wood above the farther side of the bay.

Finn was cooking a rabbit with onions and potatoes in a blackened pot, and invited them to share his food. The smell made Rory so hungry that he was thankful when Phelim agreed, and tossed a handful of herbs into the pot, making the stew smell a dozen times more savory.

Then the two men told where they had been and what had happened since last they met. Finn talked of places, Phelim of growing things, and Rory listened.

Pegeen listened too, her dark eyes fixed on her master's face, her long ears drooping, her feathery tail ready to wag at a name she knew. The dog made friends with Rory and squeezed up close to him, but when he went off with Phelim, she snuggled up to the travelling man and forgot everyone else.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Both illustrations through courtesy of The Bay Colony Bookshop, Boston

Winter Sports in Central Park After a Snowfall

In "Winter Day, Central Park," an American painter, Henry E. Schnakenberg, portrays young people of New York City sledding on a little hill in the park. The artist tries to express the feeling of winter; the chill in the air and the dull gray light. The bare trees make a lacy design against the sky. In portraying a scene, an artist tries generally to present a complete, or total effect, without being too precise about small details.

The children are seen in action and at rest; some are preparing to coast down the little hill, some have paused to chat. One child is on his sled moving down the hill, while another has taken a tumble below.

Piloting Your Boat

When Under Way Watch Your Equipment

By Arthur H. Baldwin

Last week, we said that the boy or girl who knew the meaning of the common navigational aids was well on the way to becoming a coastwise navigator. That statement is true, but it is also true that the young navigator needs other knowledge. Among other things he should know what navigational equipment is required for his boat.

To simplify matters, we have prepared a list for you, first, of the items that are required by law, and second, of those articles which every navigator will need.

A Pilot Must Carry

Required equipment for power craft under twenty-six feet in length overall (any boat that uses a motor, even an outboard motor, is classed as a power boat in the eyes of the Government) is as follows:

1. A white light aft that shows all around the horizon.
2. A combination light forward which shows red to port and green to starboard.
3. A horn, or whistle, or some other device that is capable of producing a blast of two or more seconds duration and which can be heard at least one half mile.
4. Sufficient life preservers or ring buoys, or buoyant cushions, or life belts to keep afloat all persons aboard.
5. An efficient fire extinguisher.
6. Two copies of the Pilot Rules. (These may be obtained from any Custom House or from any Steamboat Inspector.)

Know this list well, and whenever your boat is under way see that she is carrying her full equipment.

A Pilot Should Carry

Now for the list of articles which you will need as a pilot.

1. A chart, or charts, of some portion of the coastline that interests you.
2. A compass.
3. A pair of parallel rulers.
4. A hand lead and line.

All of these articles are necessary. You need not own them, however. Often it is possible to borrow them from some other boat owner, or you may purchase them second-hand. The compass must be a reliable one. If you purchase yours from another person, or if you borrow one, be certain that it is large enough and efficient enough to be usable.

None of these instruments will be serviceable unless you know how to use them. The compass and parallel rulers you will not need until you are ready to leave the land. Since it is better to crawl before you walk, let us cling to shore for our first bit of navigating. In other words, let us find out more about close-to-shore navigation before we talk about the instruments that are used in off-shore navigation.

There is one article, however, which is used in-shore more often than off-shore. This is the lead and the line. The purpose of the lead and line is to learn the depth of the water by making soundings. In extremely shoal water, an oar or a pole may be used for this purpose, but in deeper water a sounding lead must be used. The leads, or weights, may be bought from any boat supply house. In a pinch, any weighty metal object attached to a long but light and strong line will serve.

To make the outfit useful, however, the line must be marked accurately—in feet for the first fathom, and in fathoms thereafter. A fathom is six feet. The depth markings should be made of metal, fastened securely to the line in a manner which will not allow them to move, and each mark should be stamped clearly enough with the numbers so that they may be easily read.

Make Accurate Soundings

Accurate soundings are more difficult to make than one would suppose. The correct technique is as follows. Stand at some station on the boat where the lead can be whirled clear of all rigging, then cast the lead out straight well forward of the bow. See that the line runs clear. Allow it to run out as the boat moves forward. The lead will then have an opportunity to sink as the boat moves forward. Take the reading only when you are directly over the line, and when you are certain the lead is on the bottom. By taking four or five soundings a skipper can tell when his boat is approaching shallow water. The sounding lead is a decided aid to safe navigation in close-to-shore navigation.

To be able to anchor with confidence in unfamiliar ports is another close-to-shore ability that the coastwise navigator must have. Upon approaching an unfamiliar harbor have some idea where you intend to anchor. Get this information from your chart. Select a spot that will afford shelter from both wind and sea. And when you come into the strange anchorage, break out your sounding lead and use it in order to test the depth before your anchor is let go. You may find a surprising lot of water, despite your chart, sometime.

Anchor Carefully

And, of course, avoid the anchorage that is beset by exceptional tides and currents. If you must anchor in such a spot, pay out twice the ordinary length of line. This will hold true of poor holding ground also, such as a rocky bottom or over hard sand. Often it is the wisest course, too, to avoid crowded anchorages until you are sure of the amount of line that will be necessary to hold your ship.

Be aware of the state of the tide and of the extent of its rise and fall. Should you anchor at low tide where the rise and fall is great, when the tide comes in your anchor line may be much too short. And sometimes boats are anchored at high water in what their owners considered an ample depth, only to find at low water that their keels are directly on the mud.

(This is the second of six articles on Piloting and Coastwise Navigation that are appearing on The Young Folks' Page on consecutive Thursdays.)

An Invitation

All girls and boys who read this page are invited to join our family of friendly critics by writing us their comments and criticisms of the stories and articles they have most enjoyed on The Young Folks' Page. The books shown in the adjoining pictures—and many others too—were won in 1940 by girls and boys who wrote to tell us what they thought of stories and articles they had read on the junior pages of The Christian Science Monitor. We hope that our family will increase greatly in size and in enthusiasm in 1941.

Why not have a go at this contest yourself? We like to know what you enjoy most of what we print, and it will be fun for you to have new books to read and lend to your friends.

Three books will be awarded every month for the three best papers sent in by boys and girls from 12 to 18 years of age. The awards for children under 12 are announced on The Children's Page. Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month are entries for that month. Announcements of the successful contestants are made during the following month.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of The Christian Science Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet and should be from 200 to 300 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied or adapted from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every boy or girl who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Three Winning Essays

Today we publish the essays of Marie Joralemon, 14, of Wheatridge, Colorado; Dorothy Weihrauch, 16, of Toledo, Ohio, and Fern Fugman, 17, of Aurora Station, Ohio, which won the awards announced on The Young Folks' Page last Thursday.

Planter of Trees

Did you ever read a story and, when you finished it, feel like doing the same thing the hero had done? When I read the story of "Another Pine Upon the Ridge," by Nora Burglon, I felt that Paavo must have felt just wonderful when he planted his trees. Maybe you have forgotten this story. It appeared on The Young Folks' Page, in the September 19, 1940, issue of The Christian Sciehce Monitor. In case you have, I will tell it to you as best I can in my own words.

It was an early spring morning in Finland. The wind was whispering among the trees and the snow had barely begun to melt. A tall pine tree was blowing in the wind. It stood against a stable in the yard.

Rinston's mother had long wanted a new pig pen, but there was no wood to be had around the house. For three years, she had pleaded with Rinston to cut the tree and send it to the sawmill. This morning she again asked him to cut the tree, but Rinston only nodded and went on driving pegs into the shoe he was repairing.

Paavo, who had been watching his brother, closed his book with a slam. He took his cap from its peg and went to the woodshed. He found the axe, and within an hour, Rinston and his mother heard a loud crash outside. When they saw the cause of it they declared that Paavo was a man to have cut down such a large tree.

This happened the first day of spring vacation, and Paavo decided it was doing him no good to sit around and be idle, so he went to a nearby lumber camp hunting a job. When he told the foreman he had come to fell trees, the man merely laughed, but told him that if he wanted a job he could help the cook.

Paavo decided that this would have to do and reported to the cook. He was greeted with a huge pile of dishes. Paavo spent three hours doing them. When he finished he quit his job—there was nothing he disliked more than doing dishes.

As he started home he noticed that the ice jam was breaking. The lumbermen made a rush for the river in order to start the logs down. The foreman told him to grab a pike pole and get busy. He took it with pleasure. Paavo was a big help in breaking up the log jam. He noticed a place where they were piling up and quickly loosened the key log.

He was riding one of the logs down stream when he suddenly found himself tumbling headlong into the water. He made a frantic grasp for a root projecting from the shore but missed it. At last he was on solid ground. There was a ranger's cabin nearby so he was soon getting dry. He noticed on the window sill some very small trees in boxes. The ranger explained that for every tree cut down one must be planted. He told Paavo of a club for boys and girls in which the members planted trees and in time were eligible to be Forest Rangers.

Paavo thought this a wonderful idea and was soon planting his own trees. He found out that it was much more fun to plant trees than cut them.

Now I bring you back to the United States, probably in an office, but don't you think that if you ever went to Finland you might find Paavo now a grown man and an active member of the Forest Rangers?

That is how I felt when I finished this story by Nora Burglon, one of the best stories I've ever read.

Marie Joralemon

Glimpses of Ireland

Although I have read only the first four chapters of "The Boy at the Swinging Lantern," by Patricia Lynch, I believe it is one of the best serials ever printed on The Young Folks' Page. In it an exciting plot, strong characters, and local color are woven together with resulting mutual benefit.

Since plot, characters, and surroundings each depend on the others for their effect, it would be difficult to say which I enjoy most. However, I believe that the Irish atmosphere has the most appeal for me, because I am interested in life in other countries. But the characters of Rory and Molly especially stand out, and the mysteries of the man in the grey coat and the missing tin box raise the plot to an equally high level.

The number of interesting and educational facts one can learn from reading, even such fiction as this story, is surprising. For instance, from it we learn of the old Irish custom of the parents turning a child over to another family to work for them in return for his keep; of the dislike and contempt first felt for "horseless carriages"; and of the calm unconcern felt by all when the coach was two hours late, which is perhaps the hardest thing of all for us of this age of speed to understand.

I am sure that I shall enjoy the rest of this story of Ireland as much as I have enjoyed the first chapters.

Dorothy Weihrauch

Sidelights on the Contest

One of the most delightful and clever features on The Young Folks' Page, is the Peter White Contest. The Contest does not necessarily imply competition with others. In reality no competition exists, for we know that it offers us opportunities in which we may all express ourselves, our hopes, our aims and ambitions, and what we enjoy. It is an opportunity to share our thoughts with other boys and girls.

I especially like to read the papers other young people from different parts of the country submit to the Contest. Reading about their interests and what they like to do is fun. Many like to read and do the same things as I do. And wouldn't it be exciting if we could all get together and meet each other in person!

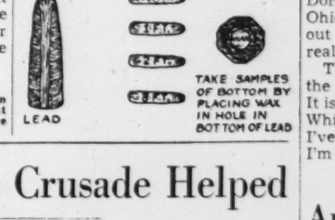
I find that Peter White has encouraged my reading not only more of the continued stories but more of the "semi-scientific" articles which I must confess I had previously neglected.

The manuscripts are also excellent aids for our English and grammar work. Writing comes natural and easy when we put into our papers our own feelings and impressions and it is a joy to find what an abundant supply of new, fresh ideas award us.

As a reward of the Peter White Contest I have two of the most lovely correspondents who were among the first contestants. One of the girls, Jacqeline Clark, lives in Fort Worth Texas, while Dorothy Weihrauch is from Toledo, Ohio. Their letters are like pages out of some story book and they really are interesting!

Those who haven't written for the Contest, I suggest they try it. It is an educational value and Peter White is an enjoyable companion. I've found it to be great fun and I'm sure they will too!

Fern Fugman



The Children's Crusade Helped

From the mite cans of The Children's Crusade for Children, into which girls and boys in all parts of the United States dropped coins last spring, 14,000,000 pennies have gone to help refugee children in Europe and the Orient. In a letter to the school children of America who shared in the crusade, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, president of the organization, tells them how the money was used. The campaign expenses were paid for by special contributions, she explains, so that every coin that was dropped into a mite can went to help exiled and needy children who had been driven away from their homes.

The donation to Chinese children was used to help hundreds of thousands of refugee children in the interior of China through the difficulties of the rainy season. In France, the American Quakers used the children's contribution to buy condensed milk from Switzerland for French, Belgian, Dutch and Spanish refugee girls and boys—which helped Swiss farmers, too, for they cannot send their products to distant markets now because of war conditions. In Poland, the money is being used to feed children from community kitchens under direct supervision of Americans. The donation for British children is helping to pay for the first hospitality they get after they arrive in the United States. A large donation was also made for help to Jewish children.

Smaller donations were made for help to children in Finland, Belgium, Holland and Norway. In Finland, the money is being used to provide hot lunches in schools for children who cannot afford to pay for them. The Belgian contribution is helping girls and boys from Belgium who are in refugee camps in England. The donations for children of Holland and Norway are being held in trust until it is possible to bring aid to those countries.

Doing the Sensible Thing

A bomb that fell in one of the outer areas of London happened to break the gas main. At the same time a Boy Scout appeared on the scene and gave a good sniff.

"Gas," he muttered.

Most people would have run for help, but the Scout knew a better way of handling the situation. He immediately dived into the crater and, with the clay which the bomb had so kindly laid bare, plugged up the jagged hole through which the gas was escaping.

Members of the Gas Company, when congratulating him on his fine piece of work, asked what had made him think of using clay to plug the hole.

The boy looked surprised.

"It seemed the sensible thing to do," he replied.

Answers to Proverb Puzzle

Care killed the cat.
A miss is as good as a mile.
A cat may look at a king.

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Stanley Chapple and British Music—Fokine and the Russian Ballet

Conductor Views Singing As English-Speaking Bond

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Seasons and seasoning are wanted for a public to get the idea of a new type of art, and Stanley Chapple, visiting conductor at the Boston Symphony concerts this week, may be considered as helping the familiarizing process. For he is presenting three items from the British school, comprising a study for strings by Elgar, a rather big and serious work by Delius, and a smallish and lightish piece by Bax. In the way of regular routine, he adds to these the Symphony No. 4, in E minor, of Brahms.

Not that any of the scores he is opening out from his English portfolio here can be described as a novelty, the nearest thing to that being Bax's Overture to a Picaresque Comedy, which appears for the first time on a Boston Symphony program, but which has been performed in New York. And yet, all modern British orchestral effort remains in a state of newness as regards the United States. Like native American symphonic attempts of late years, it goes as nonclassic, experimental, and preparatory. It hardly counts with contemporary German and French music, because lacking a Beethoven, a Berlioz, or other historic master in the national background.

* * *

But perhaps the time has come for us to change all that. Possibly Elgar and Delius deserve rating with Strauss and Debussy as equals. It may be that certain of the British experiments, after all, are a success, even as some American preparations may really have been consummations. Listeners of the 40's had better cultivate their powers of discovery, else those of the 50's may prove them to have been dull of ear.

Now British music has had what we call a fair show in American concert halls. It has been produced dutifully by orchestral organizations—conscientiously played and sympathetically interpreted. It has had the advantage from time to time also of being set forth with especial authenticity by visiting conductors, to mention Sir Thomas Beecham for one. A work like the "London" Symphony of Vaughan Williams has sunk in.

But suppose we take Mr. Chapple's word for values. Talking on the subject one morning in the Conductor's Room at Symphony Hall before rehearsal, he named six British composers as standing at the top: Delius, Elgar, Holst, Vaughan Williams, Bax, and Ireland. A coming name he mentioned is that of Britten. Along with Elgar he mentioned the A flat Symphony, remarking on its appeal to the interest of audiences of today. "Here is the mood of it," he explained, going to the piano, where he showed the characteristic melody to be something altogether different from the square-cut, mechanically designed pattern of notes that it has seemed to be.

* * *

"Elgar was a man of fire," he explained, "though he liked to have people think of him as a typical country gentleman. He was full of temperament, and he had a bombastic side, which you realize when you hear his popular 'Pomp and Circumstance.' A work in which the Elgar of emotion becomes evident is the Violin Concerto, and a soloist who makes you realize that is Menuhin."

Concerning Delius, he noted that his works do not appear on London concert programs with the regularity and persistence of Elgar's; and as for Holst, there remains a rather small amount of composing as his legacy to the century. High praise he gave to Holst's "The Planets," which he presented with the Boston Symphony at Providence early in the week. "Who but Holst," he asked, "would write a part for bass oboe? And where but in Boston could you find a specimen of the instrument and a musician who can perform on it? In few other places, I assure you. But the bass oboe has just the tone color that Holst wanted, and there you are."

Another good English violin concerto which he referred to is Walton's, which Heifetz is bringing along in due time. Then, too, Walton has written a concerto for the next string voice below the violin, the viola; and this is something to hear, supposing you have the right viola player for soloist.

* * *

"What I think we need more of in England," said he, "and what I think should be good for America as well, is choral composing. We need to break away from the orchestra and liberalize music, letting the people into its performance. To express the democratic idea, you want music with the community actually taking part and not merely assuming the listening attitude. To look at Britain and America from the viewpoint of friendship, I think the strongest present bond between them is the literary one. Now you combine the literary with the musical, as you would in an exchange of choral works, and you have one country realizing the worth of the other in a way that figures out just double."

Music Notes

Richard Burgin, assistant conductor, will direct the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra next week. For the fourth pair in the Monday evening-Tuesday afternoon series he will offer Bach's Suite in B minor for flute and strings, with Georges Laurent as flutist and Putnam Aldrich at the harpsichord; Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony; Ravel's "Mother Goose" Suite, and Tchaikovsky's Overture-Fantasia, "Romeo and Juliet."

At the Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts Ruth Posselt will be soloist in the first Boston performance of Walter Piston's Violin Concerto, and also in a Concert Piece in one movement by Henriette Bosmans. The program will open with the "Fireworks Music" of Handel, which is to be heard for the first time at these concerts. The second portion of the program will consist of Arnold Schönberg's arrangement for full orchestra of the Piano Quartet of Brahms in G minor.

* * *

St. Olaf Choir Program

The program for the concert of the St. Olaf Choir in Symphony Hall, Tuesday evening, under the conductorship of F. Melius Christiansen, follows:

O Savior, Throw the Heavens Wide (Motet, Op. 74, No. 2) — Brahms
O Sacred Head — Hassler
We Have No Other Guide — Shvedoff
The Lord Reigneth — Paul Christiansen
Savior of Sinners — Felix Mendelssohn
Thanksgiving Motet — Arnold Mendelssohn
Come, Guest Divine — Georg Schumann
Faith Victorious — Gretchaninoff
Two Songs: — F. Melius Christiansen
When Curtained Darkness Falls
Beauty in Humility
Sing Unto Him — Morton J. Luvaas
Lullaby on Christmas Eve — F. Melius Christiansen
Doxology — L. Bourgeois

* * *

Concert of Early Music

The Boston Society of Early Music will give its second concert of the season at the Women's City Club, Wednesday evening, Feb. 5. Elisabeth Wysor, contralto, will assist Messrs. Fedorovsky, Bernard, A. Zighera, Dufresne, and Aldrich in a program which will include works by Joh. Rosenmüller, Marin Marais, Henry Purcell, Orlando Gibbons, J. S. Bach, Dietrich Buxtehude, and Estienne du Tertre.

* * *

Templeton Program

Alec Templeton will play the following program in Symphony Hall on Wednesday evening:

Prelude to "Alceste" — Lully-Templeton
Chorale-Prelude, "Sheep May Safely Graze" — Bach
Sonata in B flat major — Mozart
Prelude in C major — Prokofieff
Slow Air from "Charterhouse Suite" — Vaughan Williams
Poissons d'Or — Debussy
Jardins sous la Pluie — Debussy
Ghost Rhapsody — Templeton
Grieg's in the Groove — Templeton
Impressions and Improvisations — Templeton
Concert Waltz in B flat — Templeton

* * *

Program Change

Schumann's Piano Quartet has been substituted for the Piano Quartet of Dvořák in E flat in the program of the Flute Players' Club at the Hotel Vendome, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 9. Marjorie Church will be the pianist.

Trapp Family Singers

The Trapp family gave its farewell for the season at Jordan Hall last night, celebrating the occasion by a little informal exhibition of folk dancing, in which Baron von Trapp, Mme. von Trapp, and two sons and two daughters paired off and went through steps and evolutions, while a couple of the daughters piped tunes on recorders.

The group gave the usual expert account of itself as a vocal ensemble under the direction of Franz Wasner, presenting motets, harmonizations of old popular melody, and an arrangement or two of pieces of recent date. Nothing could surpass the discipline and at the same time the freedom of the singing, sustained by the pure and exact tone of Agatha and Johanna at the soprano end of the line, and the reliable voice of Rupert on the bass.

Joyous to hear were a piece in canon form by Mozart, a serenade by Orlando di Lasso, and a chorale by Bach. English madrigals, though well executed, seemed a little outside the mood of the organization, though this may be a matter of words more than of music. But the language problem is of no such significance as to bar the Family from Morley and Dowland, nor should it stand between the von Trapps and an air in the American tradition, might the repertory find room for one next season.

W. P. T.

Michel Fokine

Great Maestro Outlines His Famous Five Points

"Movement is complicated and has wisdom. It was created by the centuries, by human history."

Thus is quoted the great ballet master, Michel Fokine, in an article by Arnold L. Haskell on "Fokine and Modern Ballet," in the two-volume compilation, Theater and Stage, published by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons in London in 1934.

In view of the forthcoming visit of the Original Ballet Russe at the Opera House, Feb. 18 to 22, when at least five of the maestro's ballets—two of them, "Paganini" and "Cinderella" new to Boston, the other those popular favorites, "Les Sylphides," "Carnaval," and "Schéhérazade"—will be presented, it is interesting to reconsider the five points of departure from tradition made by the innovator of "the new ballet" at the Imperial Theater in St. Petersburg, in the early days of his career, as quoted in Mr. Haskell's article.

* * *

"The art of the old ballet turned its back on life and on all the other arts and shut itself up in a narrow circle of tradition. According to the old method of producing a ballet, the ballet master composed his dances by combining certain well established movements and poses, and for his mimetic scenes he used a conventional system of gesticulation and endeavored by gestures of the dancers' hands according to established rules to convey the plot of the ballet to the spectators.

"Not to form combinations of ready made and established dance steps but to create in each case a new form corresponding to the subject, the most expressive form possible for the representation of the period and the character of the nation represented—that is the first rule of the new ballet.

* * *

"In the course of the ages man has repeatedly changed his plastic language and expressed his joys and sorrows and all his emotions under a great variety of forms, often of extreme beauty. For man is infinitely various and the manifold expressiveness of his gestures cannot be reduced to a single formula.

"The second rule is that dancing and mimetic gesture have no meaning in a ballet unless they serve as an expression of dramatic action, and they must not be used as a mere divertissement or entertainment having no connection with the scheme of the ballet as a whole.

"The third rule is that the new ballet admits the use of conventional gesture only where it is required by the style of the ballet, and in all other cases endeavors to replace gestures of the hands by mimetics of the whole body. Man can be, and should be, expressive from head to foot."

* * *

The fourth rule regards "the expressiveness of groups and of ensemble dancing. In the older ballets the dancers were arranged in groups only for the purpose of ornament, and the ballet master was not concerned with the expression of any sentiment in groups of characters or in ensemble dancing. The new ballet, on the other hand, in developing the principles of expressiveness, advances from the expressiveness of the face to the expressivness of the whole body, and from the expressiveness of the individual body to the expressiveness of a group of bodies and the expressiveness of the combined dancing of a crowd."

The fifth rule allies dancing with the other arts on a basis of complete equality, allowing "perfect freedom both to the scenic artist and the musician. In contradistinction to the old ballet, it does not demand 'ballet music' from the composer as an accompaniment to dancing; it accepts music of every kind, provided only that it is good and expressive. It does not demand of the scenic artist that he should array the ballerinas in short skirts and pink slippers. It does not impose any specific 'ballet' conditions on the composer or the decorative artist but gives complete liberty to their creative powers.

"Early in my career," Fokine is further quoted, "the unnaturalness, the lack of justification, the psychological untruths of the ballet so disillusioned me that I began to study for another career, that of a painter. It was only when I was appointed a teacher in the theatrical school that I began to realize with my pupils the direction of my new tendencies towards a 'ballet realism,' towards the notion that on the very foundation of the dance should be placed sincere emotional movement, that no matter how obscure, fantastic, and unrealistic the form of the dance may seem, it must have its roots in the truth of life." M. L.

Katharine Hepburn

In "The Philadelphia Story" returning to the Colonial Theater on Feb. 3.

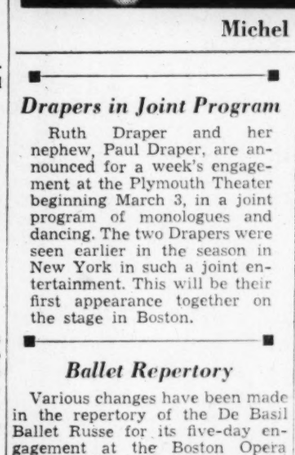
Drapers in Joint Program

Ruth Draper and her nephew, Paul Draper, are announced for a week's engagement at the Plymouth Theater beginning March 3, in a joint program of monologues and dancing. The two Drapers were seen earlier in the season in New York in such a joint entertainment. This will be their first appearance together on the stage in Boston.

Ballet Repertory

Various changes have been made in the repertory of the De Basil Ballet Russe for its five-day engagement at the Boston Opera House. What is described as the final choice of programs follows:

Tuesday eve., Feb. 18: Les Sylphides, Paganini, Graduation Ball.
Wed. eve., Feb. 19: Swan Lake, Le Coq D'Or, Aurora's Wedding.
Thursday mat., Feb. 20: Swan Lake, Cinderella, Aurora's Wedding.
Thursday eve., Feb. 20: Carnaval, Pétrouchka, Graduation Ball.
Friday eve., Feb. 21: Les Sylphides, Paganini, Protée, Prince Igor.
Sat. mat., Feb. 22: Carnaval, Cinderella, Graduation Ball.
Sat. eve., Feb. 22: Aurora's Wedding, Paganini, Graduation Ball.



Vandamm Studio

Oscar Serlin

Producer of "Life With Father"

And Now—the Producer

In the background of "Life With Father," which on Monday begins its eighteenth week at the Civic Repertory Theater—a new long run mark for recent years in Boston—is Oscar Serlin, the man largely responsible for the success of the undertaking.

It is nearly four years now since Mr. Serlin first had the idea of a play based on Clarence Day's stories. Others had had the same thought—Brock Pemberton and Antoinette Perry, Marc Connolly and Rowland Stebbins; but Mr. Serlin carried the project through. A first interview with Mrs. Clarence Day, widow of the author, was not too encouraging. She was willing that an attempt be made, but she could not give advance approval. Responsible as she was to the Day family, she had to have something concrete to judge.

So work proceeded without a formal opinion. In fact, Howard Lindsay had been busy for weeks on the dramatization before he discovered that no agreement existed between Mrs. Day and Mr. Serlin. And no legal paper, but only mutual confidence, carried "Life With Father" along until, in April, 1939, the necessity of raising money for production brought new persons into the fold as investors.

* * *

A 40-page outline of the play was prepared and read to the Day family by the co-authors, Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, with Mr. Serlin present as mediator and diplomat. There were certain objections, of course, and a good deal of hesitation by the Days, who were doubtful of the proprieties involved. Yet the meeting was a success, and not till later did the participants realize that Mr. Serlin had handled them with the skill of an expert.

The obstacles in the way, the difficulty of preserving the flavor of Clarence Day's stories without offending anyone, emphasized Mr. Serlin's ability to strive for something in which he had faith. The results of his persistence are now on record. In New York, "Life With Father" recently reached its five-hundredth performance. In Chicago it will soon celebrate its first anniversary. In Boston, with Dorothy Gish as Mother and Louis Calhern as Father, it supersedes "Three Men on a Horse" as the longest-running play of recent years. Scheduled to move to Philadelphia in February, it is expected to set a new mark of 21 or 22 weeks in Boston. Already more than a quarter of a million dollars have been paid in at the Civic Repertory Theater since the play opened there on Sept. 30.

* * *

Oscar Serlin was born in the only brick house of Yalawka, Russia. At 9 he was taken to Chicago. On the voyage across the Atlantic he tasted his first ice cream, and so keen was the pleasure that he has eaten it at every meal since.

The ridicule which the lad received for his accent from his Chicago schoolmates soon sent him to the library for books with which to accustom his tongue to English. Book in hand, he would stand for hours before a mirror, rounding his O's, softening his R's and disentangling his labials and linguals, till he achieved the clear American speech that is his today.

Young Serlin in high school was a stellar football player and the author of the annual school play, entitled "Pals," in which he played the leading role.

Destined for a legal career after graduation, Mr. Serlin ran away from home in pursuit of the theater. Working as a dishwasher in Cleveland, he simultaneously managed a theater and a football team. For a time he worked in San Antonio and Chicago, and finally took the plunge as a Broadway producer with an old friend, Marion Gering.

Their production of "Skidding" became the basis for the series of films, and a second venture, called "Solitaire," financed to the extent of $500 by actor Sam Levene, who in turn borrowed the sum from his brother, served to bring that actor to attention. Serlin's third production, "Broken Dishes," introduced Bette Davis to Broadway.

* * *

The transition from shoestring producer to three companies of a smash hit, was, in Mr. Serlin's case, a tortuous journey, including several years in Hollywood, where he served as a talent scout and assistant producer. Even two weeks before "Life With Father" opened, he borrowed $3,000 to make sure of bringing the play to New York. As things turned out, the sum was not needed, but he gives his generous brother Eddie full credit for support during the period of uncertainty.

Eleven years ago he produced a play on a total outlay of $2,100 and the backers included the scenery builder, the costume maker, and the theater operator. Today each of the three companies of "Life With Father" takes in that much money at a single performance, and the dividends go to such distinguished theatrical financiers as John Hay Whitney, Carly Wharton, Martin Gabel, Hume Cronyn, Howard S. Cullman, co-authors Lindsay and Crouse—and of course Mr. Serlin and his brother.

Serkin Program

The program to be played by Rudolf Serkin at his recital in Jordan Hall on the evening of Feb. 27 follows: Sonata Opus 53, C major, Beethoven; Variations and Fugue on a theme by Handel, Op. 24, Brahms; Two Impromptus, Op. 90—Andante, G flat, Allegro, E flat, Schubert; Two Czech Dances—Moderato, A minor, Allegro, F major, Smetana; Polonaise A flat, Op. 53, Chopin.

For 'Smilin' Through'

James Stewart will be teamed with Jeanette MacDonald in "Smilin' Through," which Victor Saville is to direct. Production will begin when Miss MacDonald returns from her current concert tour. Norma Shearer appeared in "Smilin' Through" in 1932.

'Girl in the News'

Carol Reed, who is credited with directing "Night Train," and Sidney Gilliat, who collaborated on the script both for that and "The Lady Vanishes," are represented this week on the screen at the Trans-Lux by another English film, "Girl in the News." In their earlier efforts they were concerned with espionage, but this time they have turned their attention to a combination of homicide and courtroom melodrama. With the aid of an expert cast, which includes Margaret Lockwood, Barry K. Barnes, Emlyn Williams, Roger Livesay, Basil Radford, and Felix Aylmer they have put together a skillful example of that type of entertainment.

Emphasis is placed more on suspense than on mystery. Two crimes are committed and two trials are depicted, but in both instances the audience is aware in advance of what has taken place and who is responsible. Interest lies in whether the innocent defendant will be acquitted despite the chain of circumstantial evidence which seems to point to her guilt. For in both cases a nurse is arrested and charged with homicide. At the first trial, even her attorney is uncertain of the justice of the acquittal. In the second case, though the chain of circumstances seems even stronger, he is sure of her innocence and bends his efforts with assurance to winning her freedom.

The conclusion is reached somewhat abruptly by means of a trick which may not be completely convincing, but the story in general is ingeniously devised. Some of the material is on the grim side. But there are lighter touches both in the writing, the direction, and the acting. Mr. Livesey is responsible for some of the humor as a policeman who shares quarters with the lawyer. Mr. Barnes is a straightforward and likeable young attorney, and Miss Lockwood is an attractive nurse. Mr. Williams gives an able performance as the villain. The courtroom sequences are done with smoothness and with an eye to illusive detail. And there are some first-rate English backgrounds.

The companion feature, "The Revolt of the Zombies," is a revival of a melodrama of about four seasons ago, with a cast that includes Dorothy Stone and Dean Jagger.—E. F. M.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Male Animal," presented by Herman Shumlin. Featuring Elliott Nugent, Leon Ames and Elizabeth Love. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Little Theaters

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Martine," by Bernard, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Stanley Chapple, conducting. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 2:10, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Go West," featuring the Marx Brothers. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"Golden Boy," 2:50, 6:10, 9:45. "The Mikado," Kenny Baker, Martyn Green and Sydney Granville. 1:15, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 10 a. m., 12:58, 4, 7:05, 9:45. "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper, Eddie Bracken and Hedda Hopper. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—
"Four Mothers," Claude Rains, Priscilla, Rosemary, and Lola Lane, Gale Page. 10:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 10:05. "Here Comes the Navy." 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"Go West," featuring the Marx Brothers. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 9:50. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"You're Out of Luck," Frankie Darro. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35, 10:15. "Misbehaving Husbands," Harry Langdon. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:45. Stage Show: 1:30, 5:15, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Four Mothers," Claude Rains, Priscilla, Rosemary, and Lola Lane, Gale Page. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Here Comes the Navy." 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Pete Smith—Humor," "The Trouble With Husbands," enacted by Robert Benchley; "Travel," "John Nesbit Explains the Origin of American Slang," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 12:20, 4:50, 9.

Telepix—
"O. Henry's Prize Short Story," "Information Please," "American Slang," "Winter Fun at Lake Placid," "Popular Songs," "Ben Turpin's 'Small Town Idol,'" cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 9:30 a. m., 12:08, 2:38, 5:12, 7:38, 10:12. "Revolt of the Zombies." 10:55 a. m., 1:29, 4:03, 6:39, 9:03.

Tremont—
"Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall.

Uptown—
"South of Suez," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 1:45. Evenings 6:10-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.
Regent: "I Want a Divorce," Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. "Gambling on the High Seas." 2. Evenings. 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Too Many Girls," Lloyd Noland. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2, 5, 8:05. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Out West With the Hoppers." 1:50, 5:16, 8:22. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:39, 6:45, 9:50.
Cleveland Circle: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Street of Memories," Lynne Roberts and Guy Kibbee. 3 and 8.
Harvard: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:10, 6:30, 9:40. "South of Suez," George Brent. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Girls Under 21," Paul Kelly. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:08, 9:08. "Street of Memories," Guy Kibbee. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Fugitive From a Prison Camp," Jack Holt. "Friendly Neighbors." 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:05, 9:20. "Street of Memories," Guy Kibbee. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "South of Suez." 3:24, 9:39. "Little Men." 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 1:45, 7:45. "Kit Carson," 3:35, 9:35.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:57, 9:16. "Man Against the Sky." 1:36, 7:55.
Park: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Fugitive From a Prison Camp," Jack Holt. 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Westerner," "Dancing on a Dime." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:04, 8:15. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:54, 6:50, 9:50.
Hyde Park: "Submarine D-1," Pat O'Brien. 3:05, 9:05. "Sky Bandits," James Newill. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper, and Madeleine Carroll. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 2:30, 8:15. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 4:15, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:51, 5:01, 8:11. "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. 3:02, 6:12, 9:22.
Mystic: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 6:55, 10. "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:15, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Ahern. "Public Deb. No. 1," Brenda Joyce. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Five Peppers in Trouble." 2:15, 8:30. "Meet the Wildcat," Ralph Bellamy. 3:25, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Little Men," Ralph Morgan Frankie Darro. 1:45, 8. "South of Suez." 3:20, 9:35.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2:25, 8:15. "Rangers of Fortune," F. MacMurray. 4, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Charter Pilot," 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:20, 8. "Little Men," Ralph Morgan and Frankie Darro.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Parmount: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Kit Carson," 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "No, No Nanette," Anna Neagle. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Melody and Moonlight," J. Downs. "Drums of the Desert," Ralph Byrd and Lorna Gray.
Strand: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 2:08, 8:08. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," Dennis O'Keefe. 4:22, 10:22.
Revere: "Northwest Mounted Police, Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 3:19, 9:19. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2, 6:30.
Davis Square: "I Love You Again," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Those Were the Days." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell, Dick Powell. "Dance Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," F. MacMurray. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Ladies," Tim Holt. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Murder in the Air," Ronald Reagan and John Litel. 2:18, 8:08. "I Was an Adventuress," Zorina and Richard Greene. 3:35, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Little Men," Jack Oakie and Kay Francis. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "East of the River." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Queen of Destiny," Anna Neagle. "Love, Honor and Oh, Baby," Wallace Ford. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Power and the Land." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Man Who Wouldn't Talk," Lloyd Nolan. 3:53, 8:23. "Bill of Divorcement," Maureen O'Hara. 2:19, 6:38, 9:43.

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The Home Forum

A Venture Needing Backing

WE WERE NOT always such companions, the trailer and I. There was a time, an awkward intermediacy, when our relationship was in peril, The peril I mean is not the peril of, "Save or I perish"; but the peril of continued misunderstanding, as when you arrange to meet a friend at a fashionable restaurant and, having scanned twenty-minutes-worth of unfamiliar faces upstairs, you find he is waiting downstairs. Or, when you stay in town for a theater, expecting your friend to drive you home, and you find he has sent his car to the garage, knowing you always have yours. It is that antiphony which dismays human beings, temporarily, but which is quite unbelievable between people and things. That is what happened to the trailer and me and it grieved me. I know now that, had it not been for the sailboat, that creation of planks and paint, definitely over on the inanimate side of the equation, the trailer and all of us might never have gone to Gloucester.

* * *

The sailboat is of necessity a remarkably buoyant bit of design. I have heard that, in its more expensive form, it is dignified by the term, "marine architecture"; but to me even the words sound sinkable. To me the sailboat should be associated only with simplicity, with skimming and floating. Even a fifteen-foot boat like mine could be pushed away from the dock with a flick of the wrist, and with a good slap on the rudder I could always look along its glossy white sides and see its emerald green nose wrinkling up the water with delight. It would take clean new angles at a moment's notice and snuff up wind like a bird dog going cross-country: whereas the only appreciable sound you could hear was the gurgle of the rudder and the remarks of my fellow voyagers who didn't duck under the swinging boom when we came about, fast.

* * *

Indeed, this idyll, this floating and skimming, these luffs and tacks with the tall green sail mocking its own daring in the agitated water, might well have gone on forever had it not been for November. With November came the cold, rainy winds and the buffing of ice along the sea wall. With November also came the river patrolman; he, a gray-coated gallant, boated and starred and known to his intimates as the "Sheriff." So, on a day unseasonably warm, he came, his two-toned launch turning over the pages of green water and filing them back again much too quickly for me to read what they said. He purled by with a shout, towing a trail of floats behind him.

After a moment, the significance dawned. A tangent of chilly air circled about and quietly settled on me. The time had come to put up the boat for the winter. The problem was obviously one of removal; but how and when? I suppose, really, it wouldn't have been much of an undertaking to someone who thought in terms of pulleys and jacks, of donkey-engines and coils and coils of rope. But to me the form of even one single scheme was nebulous, lacking those splendid definitions of outline which are strong and free and which crystallize into words such as: "Now you just take the so and so, while I with the rope. . . ." No, none of that, not even a vestige of plot or plan, just the melancholy picture of the patrol arm of marine law trailing resistless docks in front of my rocking boat. It resembled an inked brush being drawn rapidly across an unworthy rendering. But at the moment of obscurity, as so often happens, there rose up a PLAN.

* * *

It emerged with such strength as to fling me into the car and up to the next bridge where, leaning over the railing, I shouted to the Sheriff as he processed his merchandise through the arches.

"If I row everything down to the base station, will you help me load it on to my trailer?"

He was under the bridge by this time and, if the interval of dark respite dimmed his gallantry, I did not see it; for a seaman's grin answered mine as I rushed to peer down over the opposite railing.

"See you tomorrow at seven," was all.

* * *

Had you been with me on that row, you would have felt the still, gray air, the ground fog gulping me in and blowing me out, the misty cadences of brick buildings ascending Beacon Hill. They were not hurrying exactly, but they appeared a little anxious lest they would not all be in their places by nine o'clock. And, as to the rowing, I am sorry to say it was noisier than it should have been for one who descends from friends whose skill rowed Paul Revere silently out of considerable danger.

* * *

When, at last, seven o'clock did come, I was not there, quite, nor anywhere, unless you count rounding an empty bottle and two orange boxes into the locks. As I drew nearer I could see the Sheriff taking off his good coat (just in case), a helper wheeling my trailer out of the storage shed, and two milkmen eating sandwiches. I remember being more embarrassed by the way the horses slowly turned their necks around to look me over. They might as well have been dowagers with lorgnettes considering something unseemly.

Further, this is precisely where all the misunderstanding occurred. Now the Sheriff was a man of authority, too; and, when he said: "Go there," things usually went, especially boats. So it was no time before the tender was grounded and pulled up on a grassy slope. The mast followed and then the sailboat. Although I did not know it at the time, the curtain was lifting for the denouement. All unsuspecting, I hitched my hero to the Ford and was asked to back down the bank. As we had had only a straightforward experience up to now, the trailer and I; that is, as it had always followed me, I was ill-prepared when, as I backed straight, it doubled up like a jack-knife and looked in at me from the side window. The men roared at this, so I pulled ahead and started all over again, backing slowly and self-consciously in a straight line. Just as slowly it chose to turn the other way and I caught it in time to keep it from leering in at me through the other window. The men were hilarious now and said: "Don't bother; we'll lift her right up off the ground and set her down by the boats." Naturally, I prefer not to record my reaction to this, nor that I found myself extremely busy during the next few minutes untying knots and stowing gear away. Busier than I needed to be.

* * *

Perhaps, if you could have looked at us all again, you would have seen a great struggle going on. The sailboat proved to be so much heavier than it looked that, although tipping it on its side and leaning it against the trailer made it appear much smaller, it failed to create the illusion of less weight. The men simply could not get it aboard. Somewhat meekly, I suggested that, if we got the boats back in the water and if I could, by an unusual method of persuasion, get the trailer in the water, too, we could float the boats on ever so easily. The pace quickened then and, while the men were wading about in the water, I took my trailer one side and, pretending to see to her fastenings, I said: "Now won't you please let's be friends and tell me how to back you up?" So, after all the silence that followed, it was the sailboat that gave me the clue; for with her, too, I recalled, I turned the rudder opposite to the way I wished to go, and she went.

* * *

The night was very late and very dark when we returned from Gloucester. It seemed almost as if the trailer was a little guilty for being so empty; but still she slewed from side to side with relief, and bounced. I disliked such a vulgar show of feeling, myself. Soon I narrowly passed two boys, carrying a burlap bag between them. In a mile or so, the length of the black road and the emptiness of the trailer overcame my scruples and I waited for them. Appearing, three black dabs against the sky, they came slowly, very slowly, I thought for boys. And, when I asked them if they would like to hold down the trailer for as far as I was going, they said: "Gee, ma'am, you don't know how heavy this raccoon was getting. Could you back her up here while we hoist it on?"

We backed, and with what understanding!

ELIZABETH WOOLLEY

Landfall at Night

Long, long before the winking lighthouse star,
Rising and falling with the roll of deck, appeared,
A smell of land was blown across the ocean's dark,
Warm odor of islands, as the trade wind veered.

And when at last that distant light confirmed
The definite meridian and parallel, the certain zone,
The land itself was still obscured by heavy night;
A thing at once familiar and unknown.

But yet, the picture shaped by scent and sound:
Of sleeping homes, a drum of surf, a fringe of palm,
Was unforgettable and actual, as if observed
By light of noon and in a noonday calm.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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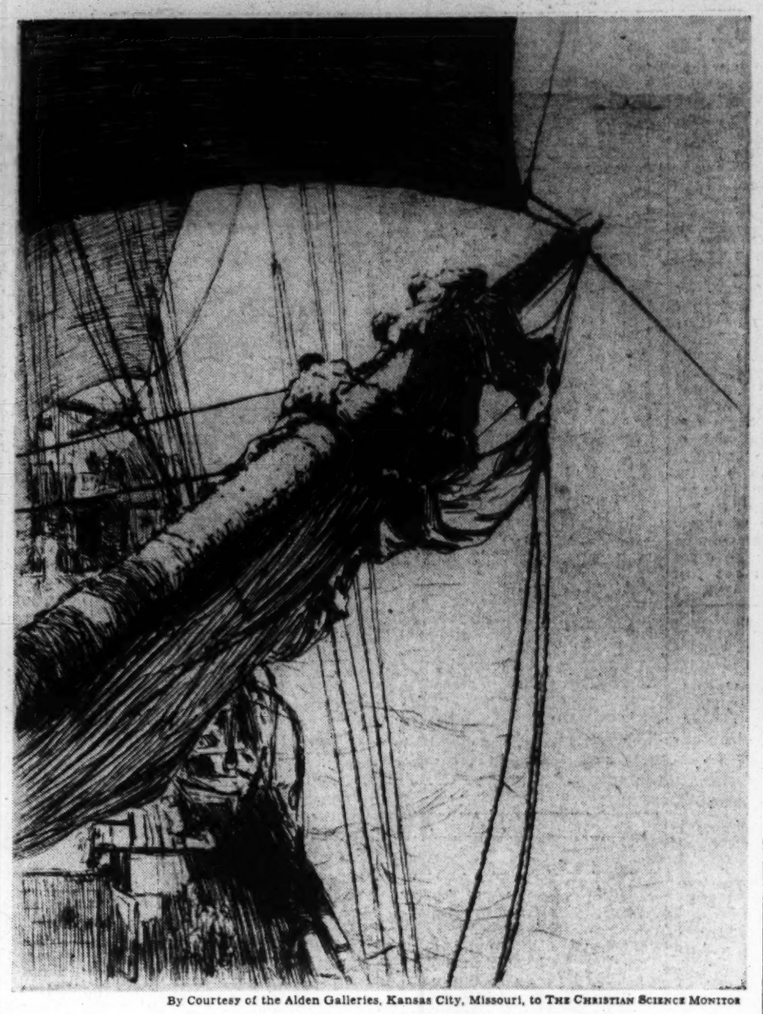
CS-1

Citizens of the English Roads

WHO CAN BE FAMILIAR with any rustic highway in summertime, without storing up knowledge of the many tramps who go from one oasis of town or village to another, to sell a stock-in-trade, apparently not worth a shilling when sold? Shrimps are a favorite commodity for this kind of speculation, and so are cakes of a soft and spongy character, coupled with Spanish nuts and brandy balls. The stock is carried on the head in a basket, and, between the head and the basket, are the trestles on which the stock is displayed at trading times. Fleet of foot, but a careworn class of tramp this, mostly; with a certain stiffness of neck, occasioned by much anxious balancing of baskets; and also with a long Chinese sort of eye, which an overweighted forehead would seem to have squeezed into that form. . . .

I have my eye upon a piece of Kentish road, bordered on either side by a wood, and having on one hand, between the road-dust and the trees, a skirting patch of grass. Wild flowers grow in abundance on this spot, and it lies high and airy, with a distant river stealing steadily away to the ocean. . . . To gain the milestone here, which the moss, primroses, violets, blue-bells, and wild roses would soon render illegible but for peering travellers pushing them aside with their sticks, you must come up a steep hill, come which way you may. So, all the tramps with carts or caravans—the Gypsy-tramp, the Show-tramp, the Cheap Jack—find it impossible to resist the temptations of the place, and all turn the horse loose when they come to it, and boil the pot. Bless the place, I love the ashes of the vagabond fires that have scorched its grass! What tramp children do I see here, attired in a handful of rags, making a gymnasium of the shafts of the cart, making a feather-bed of the flints and brambles, making a toy of the hobbled old horse who is not much more like a horse than any cheap toy would be! Here, do I encounter the cart of mats and brooms and baskets—with all thoughts of business given to the evening wind—with the stew made and being served out—with Cheap Jack and Dear Jill striking soft music out of the plates that are rattled like warlike cymbals when put up for auction at fairs and markets—their minds so influenced (no doubt) by the melody of the nightingales as they begin to sing in the woods behind them, that if I were to propose to deal, they would sell me anything at cost price.—From "The Uncommercial Traveller," by CHARLES DICKENS.



By Courtesy of the Alden Galleries, Kansas City, Missouri, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ON THE MAIN YARD": *An Etching by Arthur Briscoe*

BORN IN 1873, Arthur Briscoe has sailed the seas since his childhood. Hence he depicts life at sea from experience and first-hand observation.

This print, "On the Main Yard," is one of a series of etchings which show the life of seamen on board the old square-rigged sailing-ships. No other artist has dedicated so much effort to portraying these special themes at close view. This etching reveals Mr. Briscoe's desire to describe a situation with accuracy. He uses as few strokes as are necessary to make the situation clear.

Tillit til Gud

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

RETTENKENDE MENNESKER finner at det i alle menneskelige foretagender og forhold, individuelle, nasjonale eller internasjonale, er nødvendig å sette sin lit til noget mere enn blott og bar menneskelig råd eller innflytelse. Har ikke de nuværende omveltninger i verden bevist at materielle metoder er ute av stand til å løse vår tids problemer? Menneskene begynner nu mere enn nogensinne å bli overbevist om at menneskelige virkemidler og støtter er upålitelige; og deres erfaringer har bragt dem til å vende sig oftere og mere konsekvent til Gud, som de lærer å kjenne som den eneste enerådende, styrende makt.

Efter hvert som det innrømmes og hevdes at Gud er enerådende, vil det vise sig at mennesket er underordnet alene den guddommelige vilje. Når vi blir oss denne sannhet bevisst og retter oss efter det guddommelige Sinns styre, blir vi beskyttet og forhindret fra å gjøre feiltagelser og misgrep. Når menneskene vinner en fullere forståelse av at det virkelige menneske er styret av Gud alene, vil det bli klart for dem at deres menneskelige anliggender forbedres og blir mere harmoniske alt efter deres åndelige fremgang. Suggestioner om mislykkede bestrebelser, utmattelse, udyktighet, frykt og svakhet forjages ved kunnskapen om at Gud er alt og allmektig, og at mennesket i Hans lignelse er fullkomment.

Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, sier i sin lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 170): "Andelig årsaksforhold er det eneste spørsmål som kommer i betraktning; for mere enn alt annet har åndelig årsaksforhold tilknytning til menneskelig fremgang." Profetene forutså at den åndelige idé vilde komme til syne i den menneskelige bevissthet og effektivt overvinne den onde innflytelses og makts stridskrefter. De forutsa at Kristus, som blev anskueliggjort av Jesus, vilde komme. Under henvisning til disse vismenns forutsigelser sier Mrs. Eddy (samme bok, s. 270): "Fortidens profeter søkte efter noget høiere enn sin tids systemer; derfor forutså de Sannhetens nye nådegave."

De som studerer Kristen Videnskap, lærer å vende sig til Gud og søke Hans ledelse i alle ting. Når de opgir sin menneskelige vilje og selvisk menneskelig planlegging, begynner falske materielle ønsker å vike plassen for åndelig utfoldelse, og årvåkenhet og bønn fordriver falsk ærgjerrighet som trakter efter stilling og makt. Guds forsett åpenbares, og Hans velsignelser kommer til oss som belønningen for opriktighet og trofast fasthold ved Sannheten. Vi leser i Esaias (42:1): "Se min tjener, som jeg støtter, min utvalgte, som min sjel har velbehag i! Jeg legger min And på ham, han skal føre rett ut til hedningefolkene." Således vil Kristus, Sannheten, når den blir mottatt og forstått, føre menneskeheten ut av materialitetens tåke op til høiere tankeriker og et mere åndelig liv.

Den verdslig-sinnede viser sig ikke å ha noget til felles med Kristus, Sannheten, for materialisten trenger sig fremad ved hjelp av en tro på menneskelig makt og menneskelig innflytelse, mens åndelig tenkning gjør det mulig for oss å la oss lede av Gud alene i alt vårt arbeide og i alt vi streber for.

Efter hvert som vi lærer Gud å kjenne som det eneste Sinn, vil det gå op for oss at Hans velsignelser er uendelige, uten mål. Hans altomfattende lov er i uophørlig virksomhet, og det godes vedvarenhet kjenner ikke nogen avbrytelse. Sann fremgang er derfor et resultat av kunnskap om og fastholden ved sannheten, og er ikke avhengig av person, sted, organisasjon, priviligert medlemskap, politisk anseelse eller gaver. Den som håper å kunne komme sig frem ved hjelp av en annens bestrebelser eller personlige innflytelse, vil uundgåelig til en eller annen tid se sid nødsaget til å begynne på nytt, å lære å bygge på Sannhetens solide grunnvoll. Mrs. Eddy erklærer (*Science and Health*, s. 135): "Kristendommen, som Jesus lærte den, var ikke en trosbekjennelse, og heller ikke et system av ceremonier eller en spesiell gave fra en ritualistisk Jehova; men den var demonstrasjonen av guddommelig Kjærlighet som utdriver villfarelse og helbreder de syke, ikke bare i Kristi eller Sannhetens *navn*, men i demonstrasjon av Sannheten som det alltid må være tilfellet hvor det guddommelige lys hersker."

Når vi gir slipp på troen på spesielle velsignelser som noget som bare kan opnåes av nogen få begunstigede, vil vi bære vidnesbyrd om den kjensgjerning at trofasthet mot Sannheten bringer sin egen belønning. Ønsket om å følge den vei Kristus Jesus lærte oss, er treffende uttrykt i ordene i en salme (*Christian Science Hymnal*, nr. 388):

"Ad miskunnhetens stier ført,
Hvor Jesus seiret, vil vi gå,
Med villig hånd, i kjærlighet,
Til alle våre gaver gi."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Along the Norwegian Coast

THERE ARE FEW places in the world so strange and still as the furthest end of the deep pocket which is called a fjord. Usually it is quite narrow, and shut in between perpendicular rocks: it is equally the end of the world as well as the last projection of the land into the limitless sea: it is the last projection of navigable sea in the midst of a vast, uncouth, and generally desolate land. Yet on a ledge of rock under the waterfall a turbine gets a hold, a row of little houses is constructed, and that's all: the rest is bare, perpendicular rock drapery, majestically folded and mirrored in green water. Out towards the sea a fjord makes a strip of shore: and already there is a little field, a hut, and a peasant village widely scattered: there is an aroma of peace, hay and cod. . . .

Meantime the mountains file past in all their beauty: here gleaming like crowns, there clouded and glowering: one has a solitary and terribly clear individuality, while the others shake hands with each other and are content to form a massif. . . .

There is a rock there, it is called Landegode, and it is just behind the town of Bodø: and it is so symmetrical that it looks like an artificial decoration, but it may be real: all the same, men come to point it out to one another, and they assert that behind it you can make out the outline of the Lofoten. . . .

The first morning glance through the cabin port-hole at Lofoten reveals to the amazed eye, first of all, a strange multitude of boulders in the most varied configurations: they are completely bald, and golden brown on the milky opal sheet of water . . . tufts of wiry grass are sprouting: pleasant round boulders worn smooth by the breakers, rock towers carved out by the storms, collections of stones, groups of ledges, or solitary stones: here and there a small lighthouse, or single tower, here and there an erection of very long poles, perhaps for drying cod: this then is Lofoten. And then one goes up on deck to see still more of it, and one perceives that up from this embroidery of boulders a bouquet of mountains sprouts up to heaven. . . .

As for the people, most probably they can't live from the rocks, and therefore they live from the gathering together of the waters which God called the seas: and they catch flounders, salmon, sea trout, and chiefly cod. No matter whether such a place is called Balstad, Leknes, Stamsund, Henningsvær, or Kabelvåg, everywhere there is a wooden harbour on piles, where to the eager rumbling of the crane we unload the fruits of the South, like cabbages, flour, cement, and red bricks: and in return we take on board cases with cod, barrels with cod, boxes with cod, or hundreds of bundles of dried cod: they are tied together merely with string like brushwood, and they look like bundles of some dry, twisted, and cracking bark. . . .

Besides that, there are a dozen wooden houses, of which nine are little coffee-houses called *kaffistova*, one the post-office, two shops . . . and one the publishing office of the local Avisen.—From "Travels in the North," by KAREL ČAPEK. (New York: Macmillan.)

Reliance on God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ALL human affairs, whether individual, national, or international, right-thinking men find the need of reliance on more than mere human counsel or influence. Has not the present world upheaval proved the inefficacy of material methods to solve the present-day problems? Men now more than ever are becoming convinced of the unreliability of human agencies and dependencies; and their experiences have made them turn more frequently and consistently to God, whom they are learning to know as the one supreme controlling power.

As God's supremacy is admitted and affirmed, it will be seen that man is subordinate alone to the divine will. As one becomes aware of this truth and conforms to the government of divine Mind, one is protected from taking false steps and making erroneous moves. When men more fully understand that the real man is governed by God alone, they will then see that their spiritual progress determines the harmony and advancement of their human affairs. Suggestions of failure, depletion, inability, fear, and weakness are dispelled through knowing the allness and omnipotence of God and the perfection of man in His likeness.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 170), "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress." The prophets foresaw the appearing to human consciousness of the spiritual idea, which would effectively overcome the forces of evil influence and power. They foretold the coming of the Christ, as exemplified by Jesus. Mrs. Eddy, referring to the predictions of these sages, states (*ibid.*, p. 270), "The prophets of old looked for something higher than the systems of their times; hence their foresight of the new dispensation of Truth."

Students of Christian Science learn to turn to God for guidance in every event of their lives. As they abandon human will and selfish human outlining, false material desires begin to yield to spiritual unfoldment, and prayerful watchfulness displaces false ambition for place and power. God's purpose discloses itself, and His blessings come as the reward of consecration to Truth and singleness of heart. We read in Isaiah (42:1), "Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth; I have put my spirit upon him: he shall bring forth judgment to the Gentiles." Thus the Christ, Truth, when received and understood, will lead mankind out of the mist of materiality into higher realms of thought and more spiritual living.

The worldling finds nothing in common with the Christ, Truth, for the materialist forges ahead through a belief in human power and human influence, while spiritual thinking enables one to be led in all his work and achievements by God alone.

As we learn to know God as the only Mind, we shall discern His blessings to be infinite, measureless. His universal law is in continuous operation, and the continuity of good is forever uninterrupted. True progress, then, comes from knowing the truth, and is not conditioned by person, place, organization, privileged memberships, political prestige or bestowals. He who hopes to succeed through another's efforts or personal influence, must at some time find himself in need of starting anew, of learning to build on the solid foundation of Truth. Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health, p. 135), "Christianity as Jesus taught it was not a creed, nor a system of ceremonies, nor a special gift from a ritualistic Jehovah; but it was the demonstration of divine Love casting out error and healing the sick, not merely in the *name* of Christ, or Truth, but in demonstration of Truth, as must be the case in the cycles of divine light."

As we drop the belief in specific blessings as obtainable only by a favored few, we shall bear witness to the fact that consecration to Truth brings its own reward. The desire to follow in the way Christ Jesus taught is well expressed in the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 388):

"Through paths of loving-kindness led,
Where Jesus triumphed we would tread;
To all with willing hands dispense
The gifts of our benevolence."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

London: 1940 and Beyond

Barrows bear cyclamen flowers—white butterflies—
And rich dark violets.
Bronze men ride upon horses, unscathed, defiant, still,
And the chimes of the Great Clock boom.
And every drab street that falls releases a vision;
For many the noble dwellings, built in the world's day,
But we await ours, while in the mind they are founded,
Oh, London—'No mean city!'

D. D.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1941

House Cleaning In Education Is Seen U.S. Need

Retiring Dean Holmes of Harvard sees lack of schooling in Nation threat to democracy.

The "social earthquake" now rocking civilization finds American education founded on the sand of mediocrity, inequality, and unimaginative leadership, Dr. Henry W. Holmes, retiring Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, said today in his final annual report.

"It is idle to go on with talk about our schools as if they were the bulwark of democracy," Dr. Holmes declared. "Our lack of schooling is a threat to democratic institutions."

The "red glare of a revolutionary world conflict," he added, has thrown "accusing light on all our national deficiencies."

Dr. Holmes retired last September after 20 years as Dean. His report, covering the year 1939-40, is seen in the Yard as a "last warning" to his fellow American educators—a last call for the thorough house cleaning which he sees as necessary to "the continuance and advancement of our civilization."

Infusion of Vigor Needed

"Catastrophe has not yet won its race with education," he declared, but new vision, new leaders with "ingenuity and vigorous imagination and executive ability" are badly needed.

Turning by implication to Dr. Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, and to the college alumni, Dr. Holmes pleaded for a new University center for the study of educational problems, like the recently established Littauer Center of Public Administration.

To such an educational center, he pointed out, school principals and superintendents could come on leave of absence "to perfect their plans for new departures in their own communities."

Present training of school executives and teachers suffers from "routine" methods and leads to "routine performance," the Harvard educator charged. "There is a perfunctory character about the process of accumulating 'credits' toward degrees and teachers' licenses which leads to a deadweight of politics in the management and the reform of schools."

A state may be "training too many teachers, in too many state teachers' colleges," he asserted, "yet it will be hard to close, or to transform into more useful institutions, very many of them. The 'white-collar' complex besets teaching, and the idea that public schools are happy hunting grounds for jobs."

Lists Definite Phases

Dr. Holmes' indictment of American education, as explained in his final report, contains these principal accusations;

1. It fails to offer equal opportunity to every American child. "The fact is that our education is not nationally complete or even moderately suggestive of a national equality of opportunity."

2. It is locally controlled, often dominated by petty city and state politics. "The people of this Nation still need to be persuaded that education is in fact a national responsibility."

3. Fundamental problems are not challenging the thinking of enough leaders. "There are problems of finance, . . . relations between schools and industry, . . . the development of tests for guidance, revision of curricula materials, and the general rethinking of the educational undertaking."

4. "Teaching as a process is too narrowly conceived as 'courses' and the daily program of the school too rigidly confined within a single pattern."

5. Training of teachers is perfunctory. "A wind from some horizon of a larger view of human values needs to blow across our teacher-training campuses."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight; lowest temperature about 20 degrees; Friday fair and colder; moderate to fresh northwest winds tonight; gentle to moderate northeast winds Friday.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness, snow flurries in the north, fair in the south, much colder tonight with a cold wave in the northwest and west central portions with lowest temperature near zero; Friday fair, much colder.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair except snow flurries in the higher elevations; much colder tonight with cold wave in the north portion, lowest temperature near zero; Friday fair and colder.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	37	New Orleans	55	53
Chicago	24	24	New York	47	45
Denver	25	26	Norfolk	52	48
Kansas City	28	27	Philadelphia	39	38
Los Angeles	60	49	St. Louis	32	31
Miami	62	61	San Francisco	51	51
Minneapolis	5	5	Washington	42	42

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T. January 23.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:56 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Friday, 8:19 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:16 p. m.

Displaying Their Charms at the Cat Show

By a Staff Photographer

Two Exhibits at Horticultural Hall, Boston

Left: Jericho, a white domestic short-haired entry described as "from a fine and long line of stable cats," with its owner, Mrs. Eleanor Olsen, of Belmont. Right: Teni Mikka Lainan, house pet, in the arms of its owner, Mrs. Gunnar Bjäreby, as they arrived at the show.

Maine Budget Of $25,165,242 In Legislature

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Legislature received today Maine's biennial budget calling for an appropriation of $25,165,242 to meet costs of government for the next two years.

Gov. Sumner Sewall, in a personally delivered message to a joint legislative session, warned that though the budget called for an expenditure of $200,000 less than in 1939-41, it would be necessary to bridge a $1,927,930 "gap" between the contemplated appropriation and the next two years' anticipated revenue of only $23,337,302.

Budget figures were $2,898,046 lower than the total requested by department heads in hearings before the Legislative Budget Committee last month.

Included in the figures was $423,513.34 in estimated supplemental appropriations to cover overdrafts during 1940-41. Of this figure, $369,500 was in the Health and Welfare Department where the pauper-support program indicated it would be overdrawn by $300,000.

Total cost of operating the State Government for 1939-40 was approximately $39,750,000, including all moneys appropriated by the Legislature, plus the spending of federal and municipal funds and departmental revenues received for specific purposes. The amount included every activity of State Government, some of which are self-supporting.

Jury Returns Guilty Verdict In Cabral Case

William J. Cabral, former Cambridge City employee, was found guilty of setting up and promoting a lottery today by a Middlesex County jury which returned a sealed verdict to Judge Harold P. Williams of Middlesex Superior Court. Cabral and two others, charged with conspiring to promote a lottery, had been indicted for alleged connections with a beano game in Watertown.

A directed verdict of "not guilty" was entered two days ago for the other two defendants.

Cabral was charged with operating a beano game which netted $365,000 in 17 months. John Leahy and John O'Brien, both of Cambridge, were charged with conspiring to promote a lottery.

The beano game in which the three men were involved was closed last March during a drive on the attraction by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford. This is the first legal test of the beano laws since the District Attorney took action.

The game was operated under permits issued to local veterans organizations. The latter in return received $50 a week, according to witnesses.

Ephraim Martin, Assistant District Attorney, who prosecuted the case, contended that statute permits operation of beano games only for charitable purposes.

Winant Flying Back to Capital

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23 (AP)—Former Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire today suddenly terminated his stay in New England, where he had been expected to remain until Saturday, and booked passage on a plane which would take him back to Washington by nightfall.

Mr. Winant's name has been prominently mentioned in Washington as a probable successor to Joseph P. Kennedy as ambassador to Great Britain.

Pretty Kitties Mobilized In Show-Off for British Aid

These are the days the mice will play, for practically every cat that is "anybody" is in Horticultural Hall for today and tomorrow where they are strutting their finery before the judges of the 36th annual championship show sponsored by the Boston Cat Club.

Proceeds from the two-day show will be turned over to the Arlington Committee of the British War Relief Society.

Judging of the cats started this morning, with prizes to be awarded for every variety of feline from the common alley cat to the pedigreed Persian.

Satins and silk-lined cages indicated that owners strove to give their pets every comfort of home. Many cages were covered with celophane so that kitty couldn't stick a playful paw out at some passer-by. Bells on strings and stuffed "toys" hung from the cages to keep the cats amused.

The more sophisticated cats curled up in their corner, unresponsive to the curious visitor who tried to coax them close for a pat. Others arched their backs and rubbed their cages to attract onlookers.

As the judging started many owners brought their cats out for the final "sprucing" up. Special combs and brushes were used with deft touch on the silky hair of the Persians and Angoras.

Close to 200 cats were expected to be on show today and tomorrow, Mrs. Ralph T. Mabie of Sharon, President of the Boston Cat Club, said. The chief judge is Mrs. Laura Graham of Tarpon Springs, Fla.

State Draft Starts Feb. 6 With Daily Quota Set at 230

Recruits in the third draft call will be inducted at the rate of approximately 230 a day at the Boston station, beginning Feb. 6, according to figures released today by State Selective Service Headquarters. In the previous draft, the number of men making the daily shift from civilian to military life was roughly 140.

To accommodate the increased number, a new induction center has been opened at 269 Columbus Avenue. This will replace the Irvington Street Armory, where facilities were taxed on earlier draft calls.

Ten days will be required to complete the induction of the State quota of 3,198 for this call, officials said.

The increased quota—nearly double that of the second call when Massachusetts supplied 1,717 young men for Uncle Sam's Army—has also necessitated a larger induction station at Springfield. This is being set up at the Springfield Hospital. The Worcester station will remain unchanged.

A partial list of local draft board quotas showing the number to be furnished Feb. 6 and 7 follows:

Board	Men
At Boston Induction Station, Feb. 6	
2—Amesbury	15
3—Andover	14
4—Arlington	13
5—Arlington	13
7—Attleboro	22
8—Barnstable	17
9—Belmont	16
10—Beverly	19
11—Billerica	16
12—Boston	38
13—Boston	10
14—Boston	19
30—Boston	20
At Worcester Induction Station, Feb. 6	
6—Athol	23
137—Southbridge	24
At Springfield Induction Station, Feb. 6	
1—Adams	18
51—Chicopee	22
At Boston Induction Station, Feb. 7	
15—Boston	32
16—Boston	15
17—Boston	24
18—Boston	25
19—Boston	25
20—Boston	26
21—Boston	22
22—Boston	22
33—Boston	16
38—Boston	25
At Worcester Induction Station, Feb. 7	
156—Webster	23
170—Worcester	24
At Springfield Induction Station, Feb. 7	
52—Chicopee	13
104—Montague	15
144—Springfield	14

British Have the Ile de France

The French luxury liner Ile de France, of which almost nothing has been known for more than six months, is now in Singapore apparently under British control and being refitted as a British troop or supply ship, it was reported today on the Boston water front.

Seamen aboard the American steamer Steel Traveler, reaching Boston today from the Far East, told of seeing the liner at Singapore flying the tri-color of France but apparently under full control of Britain. The liner was being entirely refitted, the American seamen said, apparently for service as a troop or supply transport.

Members of the Steel Traveler's crew who left Singapore six weeks ago said the ship, which sailed from New York for an unknown destination in May prior to the invasion of France, went to Saigon, French Indo-China and then to Singapore. Dissension arose among the crew of the Ile de France in Singapore, the American seamen reported, some favoring the Free Government of General de Gaulle, others the Vichy Government of Marshall Pétain.

Early in the summer, the American seamen reported, the liner was taken over by the British and is now almost entirely refitted.

Dispatches from Singapore on July 10 reported the Ile de France at that port but made no mention that the 43,000-ton liner had been taken over by the British.

John Mason Alden Signs Up for Navy

John Mason Alden, eleventh generation descendant of the famous John Alden of colonial days, today joined the United States Navy as an apprentice seaman for three years, at the United States Navy recruiting station in Boston.

Young Alden is under age and was compelled to obtain his mother's consent before he could sign up. He was an Eagle Scout and a junior at Walpole High School. His father, William E. Alden, was a member of the Seventh Field Artillery in the World War.

Charles H. McMillan of South Berwick, Maine, nephew of the well-known explorer, Donald B. McMillan, enlisted a few days ago, it was disclosed.

Christian Science Lecture Jan. 27

George Channing, C. S. B., a member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, on Monday evening, Jan. 27, at 7:45 o'clock.

This lecture will be radiocast by short wave station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW, Boston, on frequencies of 6.04 and 11.73 megacycles used simultaneously.

At 7:15 p. m. the organ music, preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 7:45 p. m., will be radiocast, and stations WRUL and WRUW will give their call letters from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

Economic Ruin Facing Europe, Declares Cot

Former French Cabinet Minister a speaker at the [illegible] School of Foreign Affairs.

A long war and complete economic ruin are the prospects facing Europe today, Pierre Cot, former Cabinet Minister of France and teacher at Yale University, told the School of Foreign Affairs at Radcliffe this morning.

Such a catastrophe, he declared, can be averted only by three developments which he outlined as follows:

1. Military and political collapse of Italy provoked by an attack by the French army in North Africa;
2. Massive support of England by the United States;
3. A change in Russia's foreign policy.

M. Cot predicted the liberation of Europe and the fall of Hitler can come only from the combined military, political, and economic action "of all forces in the world who wish to avoid falling under the barbarian dictatorship of Hitler."

Revolt Issue

He told the school he did not foresee an immediate revolt of oppressed people, but pointed out that forces of opposition are getting stronger and that more than 50 German divisions are now occupied in keeping order in Europe.

The former French Government official said that by the end of 1941 Germany may be called upon to use as many as 100 divisions to keep order, thus diverting much of its military strength from other areas.

Action of the State Department in lifting the embargo on materials to Russia was termed "an ill-conceived attempt to appease Stalin," by William Henry Chamberlin, former correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in the Far East.

Held Incredible

"I think it will meet with the unfortunate effect of all appeasement efforts," Mr. Chamberlin asserted. "It is incredible that America, when it is short of airplanes for its own defense and for England, should really permit any of them to go to an alien dictatorship which has placed its economic resources at Hitler's disposal."

All that it really amounts to, he pointed out, is the removal of the stigma of an embargo since, through the present licensing system, we will naturally not allow any airplanes or fuel to go—of all places—to the Soviet Union.

The luncheon speaker today was Ralph Bates, English novelist, who discussed "What Is the War Doing to England." Frieda Kirchway, editor of the Nation, brought the three-day session to a close this afternoon with a talk on "Defending Democracy."

"Which Way America"

At a Round Table discussion last night on "Which Way America," the School heard Prof. Warren A. Seavey of Harvard University urge an immediate embargo against Japan, seizure of German and Italian ships in American ports in payment for debts of those countries, and American convoy of ships to Britain, as steps in a coordinated plan to defeat the Axis.

He also proposed investigation of the "vast hordes of German and Italian consuls and of the large numbers of German railroad agents in this country doing business for non-existent travel in Germany," and a building up of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to handle these matters.

Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Professor of Geology at Harvard, argued for a negotiated peace. "Peace now," he said, "would not be appeasement, but it would be peace without victory." He recalled the plea of President Wilson for such a solution 24 years ago. Rather than a dictated peace by any European power, the alternative to a negotiated peace, he claimed, would be "Continental chaos with the only power left intact in the hands of the dictator of the Kremlin."

200 Quit on Navy Housing Project

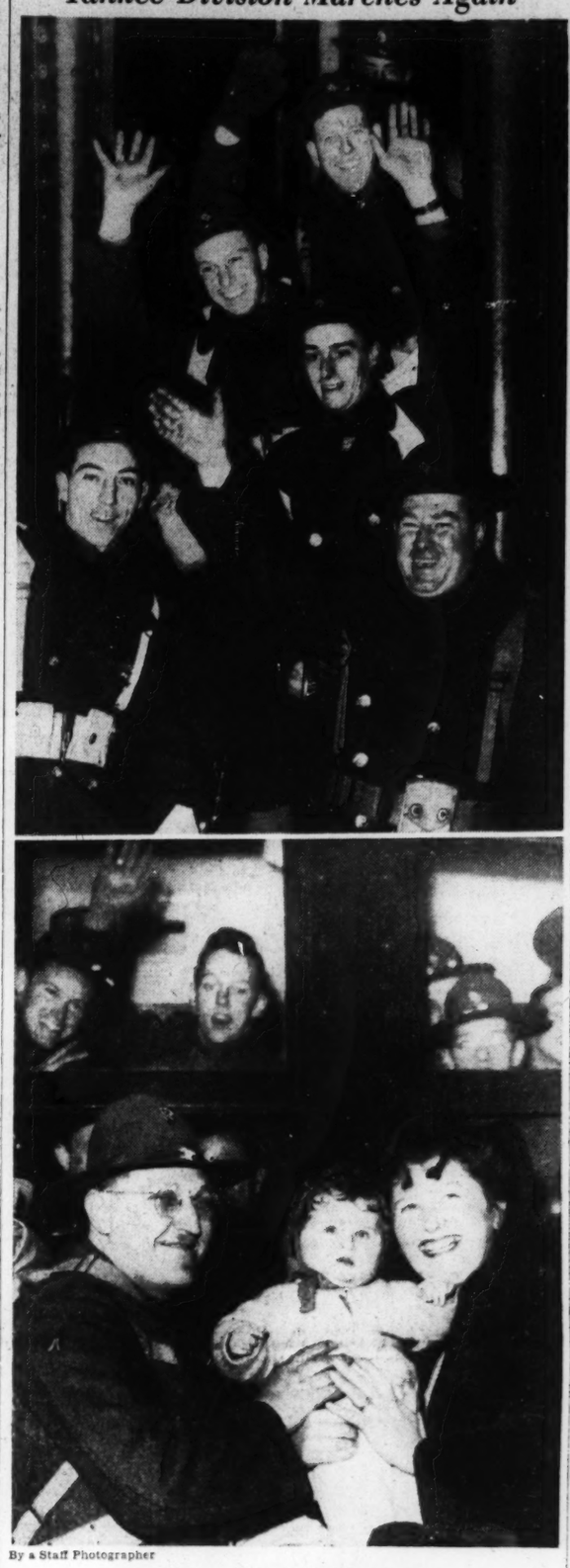
GROTON, Conn., Jan. 23 (AP)—Approximately 200 carpenters and laborers at a navy housing project here quit work today because, some said, the contractor had sent common laborers out with tools which they asserted were intended for carpentering work.

Neither officials of the firm of Washams, May and Carey, the contractor, nor officers of the Navy Public Works Department at the submarine base here, for which the construction is being done, would discuss the situation.

Workmen said carpenters had been paid $1 an hour and laborers 65 cents and that a new agreement had been sought calling for $1.12½ for the carpenters and 75 cents for the laborers.

The carpenters belong to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the laborers are affiliated with the International Hod Carriers' Union, both American Federation of Labor affiliates.

Yankee Division Marches Again



By a Staff Photographer

Bay State Troops Off to Camp

Top: Sisters, wives, and sweethearts get cheerful good-byes as this special troop train, carrying 600 of Massachusetts' 26th Division, pulled out of South Station this morning. Below: Staff Sergeant Louis Mazzetti says good-bye to young Peter Vrees and Mrs. Andrew Vrees of Saugus, Mass.

Engel Hits at 'Straw Bossery' In Call for Vermont CCC Data

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan said today he would demand from Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard full particulars of an experimental Civilian Conservation Corps camp at Sharon, Vt., which Mr. Engel described as a camp for the "over privileged."

Declaring he had been informed that 15 Harvard and Dartmouth University students were attending the camp, Mr. Engel also called it the "columnists' camp," explaining that he understood Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, Dorothy Thompson and Dorothy Canfield Fisher sponsored it.

The Congressman said he had requested an explanation of "the camp for overprivileged" from lesser agriculture officials on January 4 and having failed to receive a reply from them would demand one today from Secretary Wickard.

Mr. Engel is a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee which considers all appropriations for the CCC.

He said he had been advised that an official of the Agriculture Department stated members for the Sharon camp were recruited from former CCC enrollees as well as college students to train them for future CCC work as "straw bosses."

"I suppose Harvard may start a new course in straw bossery," Mr. Engel scoffed.

Enrollment for the camp, formerly a regular CCC project, was started on Jan. 1 under the Vermont CCC Selection Board, Mr. Engel said, adding that he had been informed that Federal officials stated the only economic requirement for enrollment was that a recruit be unemployed and in need of a job.

Camp Sharon Aims

Purpose of the experimental CCC camp at Sharon, Vt., is to train CCC administrative personnel in forestry and junior Army work in connection with CCC camps, it was said here today by a Government official.

Some former Dartmouth and former Harvard students who enrolled in the CCC, served in various parts of the country, and were discharged from the CCC, are enrolling for the new camp. Enrollees of the past two weeks have been mostly former college students.

It has been a requirement of enrolled personnel in CCC camps in this section that a man be in need of employment. The enrollees for the camp will get $39 a month, in addition to meals, lodging and clothing. Upon completion of their training, it is expected, they will be eligible for such jobs as that of camp commander at $2600 and junior officer at $1800.

The Sharon camp is one of a few in the United States and the only one in New England. The Army is finishing its construction and will step out Feb. 1.

Heretofore the Army has handled the administration of the CCC camps. The Sharon camp will differ in that the Department of Agriculture will take over the administration.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Dinner of Greek specialties for the benefit of the Greek War Relief Workshop. At the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, 305 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, at 7:30.

Annual Championship Cat Show of the Boston Cat Club in behalf of the British War Relief Society. Horticultural Hall, Boston, until 10 p. m. Tomorrow, 10 a. m., to 10 p. m.

Friday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "English and French Rooms" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

Annual luncheon of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Miss Margaret Frawley, of the Friends Service Committee, will speak on conditions in France and continental Europe. Hotel Brunswick, Boston, at 1 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 9.

Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Crowds Bid Farewell To Guardsmen

About 1,500 soldiers of 26th Division leave for Camp Edwards—7,000 there soon.

In scenes reminiscent of 24 years ago when Massachusetts soldiers marched off to the World War, regiments of the Massachusetts National Guard left Boston and other cities and towns today for Camp Edwards on Cape Cod to enter the regular United States Army.

By train, motor convoy and bus, the new troops of the 26th Division began moving—this time not to war but to the big training camp at Falmouth, Mass., where a part of the Nation's new Army will be trained and equipped as America girds its defenses.

Long lines of soldiers, with packs and rifles, marched in cadence through the South Station this morning to board the 10:35 o'clock special train for Camp Edwards. Two military bands gave pomp and circumstance to the spectacle. A large crowd of friends, relatives and sweethearts gathered to bid the soldiers Godspeed.

Other soldiers, meanwhile, were leaving Boston by motor convoy from the Charlestown and East Newton Street armories; and at these points, too, crowds gathered to cheer the soldiers on their way.

Other State Movements

Elsewhere in the State—at Springfield, Worcester and Framingham—more regiments boarded a special train for Camp Edwards in similar scenes that caused many a spectator to recall another day when other men of the Yankee (26th) Division marched off to the "war to end wars."

In all about 1,500 soldiers were on the move today in Massachusetts toward Camp Edwards. By nightfall it was expected that between 2,000 and 2,500 men of the 26th Division would be encamped, today's regiments joining advance units which have been moving all week.

Troop movements will be continued Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday until the entire Yankee Division of 7,000 has been moved into Camp Edwards.

Training of the new troops will begin without delay. According to announcement from Division headquarters at Camp Edwards today, Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the First Army, will visit the camp on a two-day tour of inspection, Feb. 5 and 6.

Soldiers leaving the South Station in Boston on the special New Haven Railroad train comprised the 101st Engineers and 101st Medical regiments. The 13-coach "special" carried 601 officers and men, reaching Camp Edwards soon after noon.

The special train from Springfield, Worcester, and Framingham carried an advance detachment of the 104th Infantry.

Major Kelley in Charge

Maj. Frank J. Kelley, of Winthrop, 26th Division Transportation Officer, is in charge of the movement of the division's troops to Camp Edwards, with Lieut. Col. William H. Hennessey, Jr., of Newton, Division Supply Officer, acting as co-ordinator.

The 26th Division's commanding officer, Maj. Gen Roger W. Eckfeldt, is now commander of Camp Edwards. He will receive Lieutenant General Drum when he arrives at the camp for the inspection in February.

Col. John S. Carew, of Medford, Commander of the 101st Engineers, led the regiment from Boston to Camp Edwards. The regiment is made up of companies from Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, and Lynn. The 101st Medical Corps was led by Col. Karl R. Bailey, of Methuen; his regiment is made up of companies from Lawrence, Methuen, and the South Armory, Boston.

The two regiments came by train to the North Station at 9 a. m., were transported by special busses across Boston to the South Station where the special train to Camp Edwards left on schedule.

181st From Worcester

The 101st Engineers' truck convoy left the East Newton Street Armory at 9 a. m. under the command of Capt. John F. Mungovan while the 182nd Infantry started its truck convoy from Charlestown. Still another truck convoy was dispatched to Camp Edwards this morning, the 181st Infantry from Worcester.

Scheduled to leave South Station on Saturday (Jan. 25) are the 101st Infantry at 9:35 a. m., and 182nd Infantry at 10:35 a. m. Other departures the same day will be those of members of the 104th Infantry from Springfield at 9 a. m. and of the 181st Infantry from Worcester at 1 p. m.

Members of the 2nd Battalion, 181st Infantry, are scheduled to entrain Sunday at Orange, Fitchburg and Clinton, reaching Camp Edwards 12:40 p. m. The same day, members of the 2nd Battalion, 101st Infantry, and of the 2nd Battalion, 182nd Infantry, will leave South Station, Boston, at 11:20 a. m. Also on Sunday morning, officers and men of the 2nd Battalion, 104th Infantry, will board troop trains at Westfield, Northampton and Holyoke.

The 3rd Battalion, 101st Infantry, and 3rd Battalion, 182nd Infantry, are scheduled to leave South Station 10:35 a. m. Monday; while members of the 3rd Battalion, 181st Infantry, and 3rd Battalion, 104th Infantry, will leave Pittsfield, North Adams, Greenfield, Gardner, Natick, Marlboro, Framingham and adjacent areas.

Submarine a Month Is Goal Of Groton-on-Thames Plant

GROTON, Conn., Jan. 23 (AP)—The welder's torch burns day and night as the Electric Boat Company strives to turn out 41 submarines in record time for the United States Navy.

A vast industrial plant of steel and brick is rapidly taking form on 50 acres of ground.

The Federal Government is spending millions on a program here that ultimately envisages a submarine a month.

Nearly 4,000 men of varied skills are working today; within a year 2,200 more will be added. Almost overnight Groton and nearby New London have been transformed into a hive of activity.

To make it possible for the Electric Boat Company to build 41 of the 71 subs the Navy hopes to add to the fleet by 1944, Uncle Sam already has contracted to spend $4,600,000 on the concern's facilities.

One of the first tasks was to give a face lifting to the Thames River, renowned scene of Harvard-Yale crew rivalry. Two acres jutting into the water from the company's old plant were reclaimed with stone and gravel to form a sturdy foundation for new ship ways. Seven new ways have been ordered to augment four already in operation.

Whole Plant Grows

A large, roofed fabrication shop goes with each way. Three brick storehouses, several smaller buildings and two piers already have been erected, while new purchases include 30 major machine tools (20 more soon to be acquired), additional rolling stock and traveling cranes.

But, as one high-ranking naval officer supervising construction put it, "the success of the submarine program rests in the ability of the younger workers."

To assure that success, the company has started a school where 160 apprentices, all high school graduates between the ages of 18 and 21, study 16 trades. Finished welders, for example, will not be out of their indentures at the end of a two-year course.

In addition, the plant has adopted the British system of schooling "learners," and offers less comprehensive courses to other employees between the ages of 21 and 35.

Housing a Problem

One problem the company does face is that of housing. A wide radius around Groton and New London is under survey for home sites. Many of those now employed, of course, always have lived in the vicinity.

The Electric Boat Company and the Navy are old friends, for up until March, 1940, the plant has turned out a total of 137 submarines for the service. Most of those, however, were built in the World War era, and until 1932 the company operated in low gear.

Navy contracts were more plentiful after 1932, however. In recent years, the plant has been delivering an average of four underseas craft a year.

When President Roosevelt inspected the yards and shops last summer, he announced the company would be geared to a production capacity of one submarine a month. The Navy hopes the one-a-month program will be reached by March, 1942, if not before.

Three keels now are on the ways, while four nearly completed boats, built under previous contracts, will be ready for the Navy this spring.

The Snow King Calls
TO NEW ENGLAND SKIERS!
FOR AN IDEAL WINTER VACATION, come to this land of varied slopes and trails . . . of new and exciting ski developments . . . of dependable snow the season through. Green Mountain comfort and a warm welcome await you in wintertime Vermont.
Write for Official 1940–41 Winter Recreation Folder
PUBLICITY SERVICE—ROOM T-32
STATE HOUSE—MONTPELIER, VT.
COME TO VERMONT!

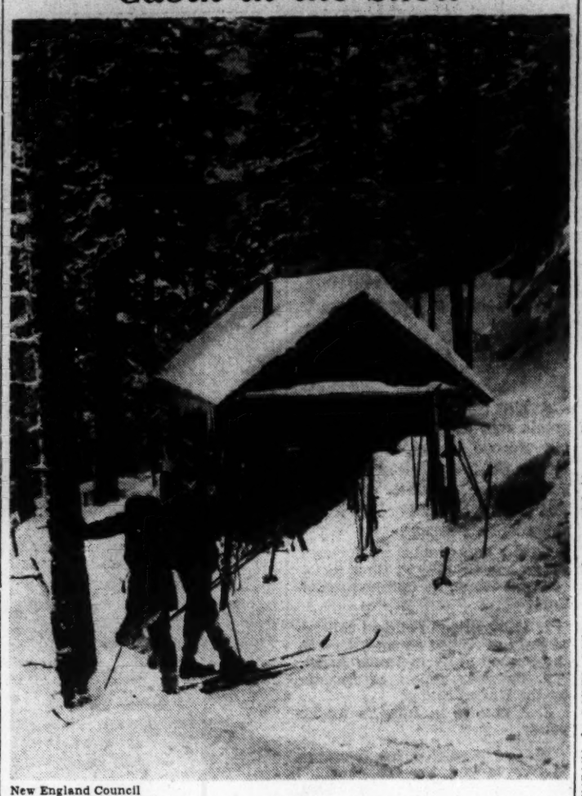
Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Correction Notice
Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays (beginning Jan. 28) 11:30 a. m. Sundays 2:30 p. m. WMEX, 1470kc.

Cabin in the Snow



New England Council

End of the Trail at the Close of Day

A cheery cabin in the snowclad landscape is the haven for skiers after a day's fun running the trails. Skis are stacked on the outside, while toes and fingers are warmed within. This cabin belongs to the United States Forest Service and is situated on Mt. Wildcat, Pinkham Notch, N. H.

N. E. Meets and Good Trails To Attract Week-End Skiers

Those skiing for the pleasure of it alone and those seeking championship titles will have their fill this week end. Not only are the hills and trails of northern New England in good condition but there are a number of sanctioned meets scheduled in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont.

The State downhill championship for Massachusetts will be run Sunday on the Thunderbolt trail on Mount Greylock in the Berkshires. Sponsored by the Thunderbolt Ski Club of Adams, it is limited to class A, B, and C runners.

In Vermont both the downhill and slalom for men and women will be held on Sunday under the auspices of Rutland's Otter Ski Club at Pico Peak. The broad two-mile Sunset Schuss trail off the peak of Pico itself will be used for the downhill event. These Vermont title races are open to all United States eastern skiers, regardless of classification.

The new Eastern Slopes course in Jackson, N. H. will be used this Sunday for the sanctioned fourth annual cross country ski race, while the slalom will be held on the Intervale ski slope, snow conditions permitting. Prize awards will be made to first, second, and third place winners in each event.

Largest Bobsled

The largest bobsled in the world will be a feature of Bridgton's (Maine) Winter Sports Carnival scheduled for Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Jan. 31 through Feb. 2. The bobsled, "Uncle Sam," rechristened "Miss Maine," is 78 feet 10 inches long and weighs over seven tons loaded. It will slide from Bridgton Highlands down Dodge's Hill across to Highland Lake. Reservations for slides on this giant sled already are being made.

Vermont Ski Meet

More than 100 men and women skiers, representing 21 eastern colleges, will stack their skis on the University of Vermont campus Feb. 20, 21, and 22, for this year's annual Intercollegiate Ski Union Meet. The big meet, which will bring together the top skiers of the eastern intercollegiate pack, will fall at the same time as the Kake Walk, biggest and most interesting social event on the University of Vermont calendar. Six events have been arranged for the three-day schedule. They include downhill, jumping, cross-country, and slalom, and the new combined downhill-slalom and jumping-cross-country.

Girls' Ski Meet

The week end of Jan. 25-26 will find eastern Canada's best girl skiers bound for the Seigniory Club, Quebec, to take part in the eighth annual women's inter-city ski meet. The girls will compete in slalom and downhill races at Valley Farm, five miles north of Log Chateau.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Living Literature.
9:30 p. m.—Music of America by American Composers.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Three Folksongs; News in English; Feature Program; Hungarian Music; National Anthem; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Chamber Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:30 a. m.—William Holt: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.79 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Science defies Monopolies. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches," talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert with the "Maderas de m. Tierra." Marimba Ensemble of the National Police Force. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Many Firms, Workers Give In Fund Drive

Contributions of $100 or more to the 1941 Greater Boston Community Fund campaign announced today are:

Subscriptions of Individuals

$30,000, anonymous.
$5,971, Mrs. Frederick S. Moseley.
$5,940, anonymous.
$5,184, Mrs. George F. Gardner, Sr.
$3,084, Robert W. Milne Trust Fund.
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Student Activity Leaders

Wide World

A Quartet of Wellesley Girls

From left to right they are: Barbara Olsen of Passaic, N. J. (Senior Class Executive Committee), Betty Hampson of Pittsfield, Mass. (Outing Club), Vera Warner of New Haven, Conn. (Head of Winter Sports), and Elspeth Cahill of Chicago, Ill. (Christian Association).

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Concert Album	Studio Program
3:15	E. Conley, tenor ..	"Honeymoon Hill" ..	"Ma Perkins": drama	"Song Treasury"	Studio Program
3:30	News; Movie talk ..	"John's Other Wife"..	Pepper Young's Family	Betty and Buddy	Studio Program
3:45	"Around the Hub"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Here's Looking at You"	Studio Program
4:00	"Portia Blake": sk.	"Mother o' Mine": sk	"Backstage Wife": sk	Fulton Lewis, Jr., int	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	Natural Science talk	"Stella Dallas"	Below the Rio Grande	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"....	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Music; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"Girl Alone": sketch ..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills" ..	Ireene Wicker	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather ..	News Service	"Captain Midnight" ..	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs...	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup" ...	Dinner Concert	Talk; Dinner Music ....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Don Budge; Alice Marble	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	The World Today....	Lowell Thomas, news.	"R. F. D. Melodies" ..	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy" ..	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pepe de Leon's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch ..	Newsroom of the Air ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"What Do You Think?"
7:30	"Vox Pop": interviews	Xavier Cugat's Or., with Yvette; B. Parks, m. c.	Serenaders ..... "Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures ..... Concert Miniatures	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time .....
8:15	questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra ..	songs; orchestra	"Defense Production"	Harmony Caravan
8:30	"City Desk"; news-	Tommy Dorsey's Orches-	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight";	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	paper drama; News	tra; vocalists	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	Amer. Legion Auxiliary
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Frontline Headlines ..	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	teur Hour	Eleanor Lane, songs ..	Connie Boswell; Bob	Arthur Mann, comment	
9:30	Major Bowes' Ama-	News; America's Town	Burns; Guests; Music	Alfred Wallenstein's	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45	teur Hour	Meeting: "Does Our Fu-	Maids; Orchestra	Sinfonietta	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch	ture Welfare Demand a	Rudy Vallee Show; or-	Harold M. Fleming	Five Star News .....
10:15	"Choose Up Sides";	British Victory?"	chestra; chorus; guests	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30	sports program	'Ahead of the Headlines'	Dr. Robert M. Hutchins:	Chicago Symphony Or-	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45	News of the World ..	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"America and the War"	chestra, Hans Lange,	Dance Digest .....
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather ..	News Service	conductor	Dance Digest .....
11:15	"Master Works of	Woody Herman's Orch ..	Local News; Weather ..	Defense speakers	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music"	Orrin Tucker's Orch	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch ..	"Day's End" .....
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Orrin Tucker's Orch	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch ..	News Service .....

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock...	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Double V Ranch...	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Music; news	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	.....
8:00	News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News .....
8:15	Shopping talk	Musical Clock	Weather; news; music..	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore Revue..	News; "Musical Clock"..	"Musical Roundup" ..	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	"Lover's Lane"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ..	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Studio program	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15	American School of	"Breakfast Club"; Don	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30	the Air	McNeill, m. c.; orches-	"Just About Time" ...	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45	Bachelor's Children.	tra; soloists	"Julia Blake": sketch ..	"Choir Loft"; organ ..	Review .....
10:00	K. Norris, drama..	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town" ...	New England Cupboard	Studio speaker .....
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Hank Lawsen's Knights.	"Melody Strings"	Farm and Home News ..
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"; sk..	Musical calisthenics ..	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light" ..	"25 Years Ago Today" ..	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00	Classics in Tempo.	Mildred W. Carlson....	"The Man I Married" ..	News Service	"Letter-Quest" with John
11:15	"Martha Webster" ..	Clark Dennis, tenor ..	"Against the Storm" ..	"Singing Strings"	Kilee and Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister; sketch ..	Harvey and Dell, music.	"The Road of Life" ..	Ruth Moss, Interviews ..	Al Perry's Orchestra ..
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; Talk; Georgia	"The Citadel"	News Service	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Mae; Stocks Musicale.	"Musical Roundup" ..	Agricultural program ..	Rhythm Revue .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Talk; "Leaders in Dance	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour; Walter	Time"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News" ..
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"Is Anybody Home?" ...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	Woman in White..	Irene Hanify, organist..	Carnival	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills Hour	Recorded BBC News	Jean Collins, songs ....
1:45	"Road of Life"	News Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	The Cheer Up Gang	"Music of the Masters" ..
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	NBC Music Appreciation	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, news	"Front Page Drama" ....
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Hour: Dr. Walter	"Grimm's Daughter" ..	Lillian Sherman, songs .	Jean Harper, songs ....
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Damrosch, conductor .	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Playgoer; J. Huntington
2:45	"Home of Brave"	Music Appreciation Hour	"Light of the World" ..	Eugene Ormandy, conducting	News Service .....
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Sports and Music .....
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Sports and Music .....
3:30	News; Movie talk ..	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family .	ducting	Sports and Music .....
3:45	Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Sports and Music .....
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Eugene Ormandy, con-	David Ballantine, tenor.
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	"Susan, Be Smooth"..	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	ducting	Radio Forum .....
4:30	"Hilltop House" ..	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Rhapsody in Rhythm ....
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest	"Young Widder Brown" ..	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	"Comic Page Club" ....
5:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone"; drama ..	"The Johnson Family" ..	Sports and Music .....
5:15	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Superman"; drama	"Lone Journey"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather ..	News Service	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Tropical Moods: Songs..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music .....
6:45	The World Today....	Lowell Thomas, news....	"R. F. D. Melodies" ..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy" ..	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Playtime on the Air	Sports .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	Novatime	Newsroom of the Air	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Carl Wongberg's Orch...
7:30	Al Pearce, Arlie	Alex Templeton, Time:	"Inside of Sports";	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News .....
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	piano; vocalists; orch.	Walter Kidder, songs ..	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Earle Towner's Orch. .... "Lest We Forget" .....
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Ask the Children";	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Lew Royal"; dramatic	Jim and His Texas
8:15	Milt. Berle; Char-	quiz program	Graham; orchestra	series	Ramblers .....
8:30	lotte Greenwood;	"Death Valley Days";	"Information, Please!"	"Lauch 'n' Swing Club" ..	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	chorus; or.; News	dramatic sketch	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	with orchestra	Jerry Sears' Orchestra ..
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	chestra; sketch ..	"Gangbusters"; drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Reminiscing in Rhythm"	
9:30	Playhouse: "Golden	News; Variety Program	"Everyman's Theater";	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Boy"	guests; orch.; drama	Arch Oboler Play	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:00	Stephen Earley, talk	Carl Sandburg	"Wings of Destiny";	Raymond Gram Swing ..	News Service .....
10:15	Stephen Earley, talk	Paul Laval's Orchestra...	dramatic sketch	News Service	George MacFarland's Or-
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Paul Laval's Orchestra...	"Rhyme and Rhythm	Shep Fields' Orchestra ..	chestra .....
10:45	News of the World ..	Network program	Club"; variety	Shep Fields' Orchestra ..	Dance Digest .....
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra...	Rob Roy's Orchestra....
11:15	News; "Master	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Local news; Weather	"Swing Session"; pianist	Dance Digest .....
11:30	Works of Music";	Unlimited Horizons;	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	"The Vagabond's Trail,"	"Day's End" .....
11:45	recordings	Speakers	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	tenor and orchestra	News Service .....

Saltonstall Takes Firmly To Lend-Lease

Calling for swift enactment of President Roosevelt's Lend-Lease bill, Republican Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts declared last night the primary responsibility of the G. O. P. in the present crisis is to give "entire support and approval" to defense measures "essential to preserve the unity of our country."

"There is no place whatsoever for purely partisan opposition," he told the Massachusetts Republican Club in a prepared address.

"Congress may put limits of time and of the amounts of power given to the Executive, so that it can have checks from time to time," the Governor held. "But even these checks must be sufficiently liberal so as not to defeat the main objective: the ability to act and produce results before it is too late."

Back From Capital

Just back from Washington where he conferred with high Government officials, the Governor emphasized the gravity of the world situation and declared his Administration within the State would "put defense work first; everything else second."

Emphasizing his adherence to States' rights and to the divided responsibility of the executive, the legislative, and the judiciary, Governor Saltonstall called for "concentrated leadership" in this time of crisis.

The Governor's stand lined him up in public opposition to certain prominent members of his own party in Massachusetts, notably Representatives George

Defense Contracts in State Find Skilled Labor Shortage

The award of $1,000,000,000 in National Defense contracts to Massachusetts concerns has developed a skilled labor shortage which will continue in the State well into the present year John Tinsley, Chairman of the Massachusetts Industrial Committee for National Defense, reported to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today.

Mr. Tinsley said steps have been taken to eliminate the shortage by inducing industrial concerns to train employees and by conducting vocational classes in Massachusetts trade schools.

The Industrial Committee was appointed last May by the Governor to determine the industrial facilities of Massachusetts that could be used in national defense work. The recent survey of labor, plants, and pay rolls in a representative sample of 145 firms of the 1,500 now handling defense orders showed, he said: 69 per cent reporting a skilled labor shortage and 7 per cent expecting a shortage this year; 29 per cent have increased their industrial strength and 16 per cent intend to expand this year; 77 per cent have increased pay rolls ranging from 7½ to 400 per cent.

Mr. Tinsley said that material, labor, and machinery are the bottlenecks in Massachusetts.

Mr. Tinsley reported to the Governor with Powell Cabot, Chairman of the Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission and Crocker Snow, Director of the State Aeronautical Commission, both of whom are members of the Industrial Committee.

Questioned by reporters Mr. Tinsley said the 48-hour six-day week may be the next logical step to increase production but he pointed out that many concerns could put on two shifts before lengthening the work week.

Bay State Budget Pruners Scan Saltonstall Program

Continued from Page 1

centrated and long-range efforts substantial future economies may be effected. These efforts, however, would entail adoption of what some persons consider "cold-blooded" policies in connection with many State services.

Political Astuteness

The Governor's political astuteness is shown by the fact that he has provided for substantial increases in the State's highway-construction program and for continuance of the $9,600,000 distribution to the cities and towns from the Highway Fund without forcing an increase in the State Tax.

One of the major political needs of the Saltonstall Administration has been a substantial highway program, a chief source of patronage. During the past two years such work was reduced sharply, resulting in a political insurrection in the Party which almost cost the Governor re-election.

In the new biennial budget, submitted late last night, the Governor provides $8,300,000 for State highway construction compared to $1,200,000 in 1939-40. He provides $6,000,000 for Chapter 90 work, the program on which the State, municipalities, and counties share the cost. During the past two years this amount was only $2,000,000, devoted entirely to maintenance. The new program calls for $2,000,000 for maintenance and $4,000,000 for construction.

The budget will allow the State to match all existing Federal highway grants to the Commonwealth, including those which were left unmatched during the past two years.

Bond Issue Proposed

To escape the necessity of increasing the State tax, Governor Saltonstall proposed that $1,800,000 of the State road construction costs be financed through a bond issue. The Governor defended his departure from the pay-as-you-go policy observed by previous Republican Governors by pointing out that borrowings of his Democratic predecessors saddled upon him the gigantic task of paying more than $18,000,000 for debt service in 1939-40 and nearly $13,000,000 in 1941-42.

Despite the bond program, including $1,800,000 for highways, $2,400,000 for an institution to house those classed as criminally insane, and $1,100,000 for building at the Monson State Hospital and the Wrentham State School to eliminate overcrowding, the Chief Executive said the debt would be cut from $23,000,000 to approximately $16,000,000.

In addition, he pointed out that after 1943 State debt payments drop off sharply. Thus even with the Governor's borrowings the debt total at the end of 1943 would be only a little more than $10,000,000, the third lowest level since 1910.

The Governor's highway bond issue is not expected to meet with great opposition from organized taxpayers, for they foresee the much less desirable alternative of an increase in the State tax which is saddled directly upon real estate.

Items Face Scrutiny

On the other hand, the Governor's $2,400,000 bond issue for a building to house those classed as criminally insane, and the $1,100,000 bond issue for other hospital buildings will be scrutinized carefully.

Other possible sources of economy are considered to be the $83,992,000 biennial item for departmental operation and maintenance, the $750,000 emergency fund item in 1942—compared to the $250,000 in 1940—to take care of emergencies when the Legislature is not in session, and the $1,500,000 biennial appropriation for construction, replacements, and additions to departmental property.

Regarding the emergency fund, the Governor indicated that if the Legislature authorizes establishment of an allotment system in the budget and permits transfer of funds from one department to another the $750,000 may not be necessary.

Under the allotment system, department heads would be limited in their quarterly expenditures, while the transfer authority would allow the Administration to take care of unusual financial circumstances in various governmental agencies.

Split into annual periods, the 1941-42 budget calls for $84,415,000 in 1941 and $80,630,000 in 1942 compared to $76,339,000 in 1939 and $75,587,000 in 1940. If these amounts are maintained it will mark the first time in Massachusetts history that annual appropriations have gone over the $80,000,000 mark.

The 1941 State Tax is figured at $17,000,000, but the Highway Fund distribution of $9,600,000 annually brings the net amounts down to $6,900,000 and $7,400,000 for a two-year total of $14,300,000, $500,000 lower than the 1939-40 figure.

To help finance the budget, the Governor called for a two-year extension of the emergency taxes established in 1939, but he kept his promise that no new taxes would be proposed. The emergency levies included a tax on cigarettes, an additional tax on liquor, the 10 per cent surtax on incomes (first established in 1935), and others. The Governor figured the revenue yield at $15,100,000 a year.

The $5,900,000 free cash surplus resulting from economies during the past two years, plus the fact that revenues ran ahead of estimates in 1940, played a major part in the Governor's efforts to avoid a State Tax increase. Had he been without this surplus, the State Tax for the two-year period would have jumped from the $14,300,000 figure to $20,200,000. The increase would have added approximately 80 cents per $1,000 valuation to local real estate tax rates.

A sharp difference of opinion exists regarding the Governor's establishment of a reserve of $363,000 and $321,000 respectively in 1940 and 1941 for supplementary budget appropriations which come after adoption of the regular budget.

There are those who believe the Chief Executive is hypocritical in setting aside such small amounts, contending that he knows appropriations will exceed this total. They assert the smaller amounts are set for the purpose of making the budget look attractive.

Sharp Check Likely

Others believe the Governor may be attempting to maintain a sharp check on supplementary appropriations. They point out that the supplementary reserve usually totals $1,000,000 or more and that appropriations invariably exceed the reserve. By providing a smaller reserve, they add, the Governor may force appropriations down.

Critics of Governor Saltonstall emphasized that he has provided nothing in his budget for aid to Boston on its proposed $19,000,000 highway program and nothing for his proposed airport-expansion project.

While some persons argued he should have recommended a bond issue for the Boston highway program, others said it was not his province to make such a recommendation, because under the plan Boston would float the bonds and the State would pay the cost from the highway fund, payments not starting until 1943. Regardless of the controversy, it is certain Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Administration and Boston legislators are disappointed that the Governor did not give concrete evidence that he is behind plans to solve Boston's traffic problems.

Budget Highlights

In the Governor's budget some of the highlights were:

1. Appropriation of $90,000 annually for the Governor's contingency fund, an increase of approximately 100 per cent over previous Saltonstall totals.

2. Establishment of a $90,000 emergency fund under the proposed allotment system to integrate departmental fiscal policies, stabilize expenditures, and protect departmental cash balances.

3. Use of $850,000 of a $1,000,000 unexpended balance from the 1938 hurricane-flood repair bond issues to help retire the State debt. Hurricane bonds totaled approximately $19,500,000.

4. Appropriation of $90,000 in 1941 and $31,000 in 1942 for State Guard operating expenses. This is in addition to the $263,000 recently appropriated for equipment.

5. A $25,000 appropriation for an exhaustive study of the use of radio by State and municipal agencies on the ground that "the careful integration of our radio service is vital for the purposes of national defense and protection of persons and property."

6. A $10,000 immediate appropriation for active organization by the Committee on Public Safety established to co-ordinate defense activities.

Stamp for Vermont

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Post Office Department has announced that a special three-cent stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of Vermont's admission to the Union will be issued on March 4.

Eastern Coast Vulnerable To Attack by Air

The four-day test of aircraft warning facilities — now in its third day—was described this morning by Maj. Gen. T. A. Terry, Commanding General of the First Coast Artillery District, as a step toward overcoming the vulnerability of the Eastern Seaboard to air attacks.

"There is no question that New England is vulnerable to enemy invasion by air from the seas," General Terry declared in an interview while inspecting the New England air defense center at Chelsea Armory.

Today's flight activities of the air defense command in the maneuvers against a simulated enemy invasion were stalled this morning by "ground fog" at the Mitchel Field, New York, base, but the maneuvers resumed at midday.

The eastern area, General Terry said, "needs more airplanes, more airports and more anti-aircraft batteries than it now has." In addition, he said, the warning system, employing thousands of civilian spotters, was another factor needed to offset the possibility that enemy craft "based on airplane carriers at sea, might move in on the area."

He declared the principal aspect of the "vulnerability" of the eastern seaboard was the "concentration of vital military objectives in cities so close together that they could be attacked by comparatively few enemy planes."

For that reason, he said, the East Coast was more vulnerable than the West where possible objectives were "widely separated" and would require "more planes by an invader" and necessitate coverage of greater distance in an attack.

Gen. Drum Praises

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the First Army, praised today the operations of the air defense command aircraft warning system now in the third day of four-day experimental tests.

General Drum made his first inspection at Mitchel Field headquarters where he observed operations of the plotting board which pictures reports of volunteer observers in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

"I'm convinced that it (the aircraft warning system) is practical and will be efficient," the General said. "Here is a picture of the people doing something to protect their own homes. It brings it back to a case of self-preservation. When you get the people in a community involved in their own protection you create interest as well as making an economic approach to self-interest in their homes."

General Drum commended the work of Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, Commanding General of the Air Defense command.

Air Observers on the Job

By a Staff Photographer

Women Serve as Well as Men

Top: John Kenny (standing) looks for enemy planes from Corey Hill, Brookline, while Thomas Connelly jots down his findings. Bottom: Mrs. Luke Moran, one of the many women observers, phones the Chelsea Information Center from the shack on Corey Hill while Walter A. Bushway locates position of planes on a map.

Thick Grass Fire Sweeps Great Brewster Island

Fire swept through a thick grass area on Great Brewster Island just northeast of Boston Light House today, but burned itself out before reaching some 30 summer homes. Flames rose high but were halted whenever the blaze reached barren or ice covered spots, according to Coast Guard observers.

Connecticut To Take Site For Airport

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23 (AP)—Gov. Robert A. Hurley recommended to the State's General Assembly today that it authorize immediate acquisition of a 1,700-acre site in northern Connecticut for a United States Army airport.

The State's Chief Executive expressed the belief that an "emergency exists, which requires your immediate action."

He sent a bill authorizing the State Public Works Commissioner to acquire the property, located in Windsor Locks and Suffield within 15 miles of Hartford, one of the State's principal defense centers.

The land will be leased to the Federal Government for 25 years at $1 a year and will be used, it was understood, to base the Army's 57th Pursuit Group.

The Governor told newspapermen the State was ready to begin negotiations for the land tomorrow.

The Chief Executive was urged yesterday by Army officials to take "earliest possible action" on the matter. Before sending the bill to the Legislature, he conferred with Col. Robert Olds of the War Department at Washington by telephone this morning.

Not Guilty Pleas Made in WPA Case

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23 (AP)—Vincent J. Sullivan of Bridgeport, who until last October was State WPA Administrator, pleaded innocent in Federal Court here today to a group of charges involving alleged irregularities in office, including diversion of labor and material for improvement of his own home.

Charges against Mr. Sullivan, held in $1,000 bail, also included the filing of false travel vouchers.

Trial for Mr. Sullivan and four other present or former WPA men, including Frederick J. Mayo, former director of operations for the State, who also pleaded innocent, will be held in New Haven the week of Feb. 18.

James H. Beattie of New Haven, former WPA Administrative Assistant, pleaded guilty to three counts of defrauding the government with false travel vouchers. He will be sentenced after the trial.

His brother, John R. Beattie, a former foreman, pleaded nolo contendere to presenting false wage claims in behalf of another person.

Jewish Welfare Group to Convene

"Your Child and Mine" will be the theme of the Jewish Child Welfare Association's sixth annual Institute to be held Wednesday, Jan. 29, at Temple Ohabei Shalom, Brookline, it is announced.

Eight groups on various aspects of child care and guidance will comprise the Institute, according to Mrs. Max E. Bernkopf, Chairman of the Women's Committee which sponsors the meeting.

Higher Conn. Milk Looms On Upped Costs at Source

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23 — The price of milk, always potentially a contentious issue in Connecticut, came to the fore this week as farm organizations made public a demand for an increase in the financial returns of the milk producer, already higher than enjoyed by producers in most states.

For several years the price of milk in Connecticut has remained stationary, at 14 cents a quart for Grade B delivered to the consumer's doorstep. Farmers have received 7⅜ cents a quart for this milk. With lower prices for milk used to manufacture cream and dairy products, they have averaged close to 6 cents a quart for their milk, at the farm. The price is one that few farmers in northern New England, for example, have approached.

Nevertheless, say the producers, they should have more. War defense industries have taken a heavy toll of farm labor in Connecticut, and the wages that are offered in the defense factories are higher than any farmer can hope to meet. Prices of some of the things that farmers buy have increased, and probably will increase still more. The Connecticut Milk Producers Association, principal marketing agency for wholesale producers, has gone on record in a resolution for an increase. The Connecticut Dairymen's Association, representing both wholesale and retail producers, indorsed the resolution. The requests are in the hands of Milk Administrator S. McLean Buckingham for action.

Governor for Consumers

The farmers have said only that the price received by the producer of milk should be increased. They leave to others to determine whether the consumer should pay more, but the history of price changes in recent years shows no instance of a price increase for the farmer that did not also bring a price increase for the ultimate purchaser of his product. On Capitol Hill, Connecticut's new Governor, Robert A. Hurley, is committed to the view that milk already costs too much for the consumer's purse, that the farmers should receive more and the consumers pay less for this food. Thus the price issue, when any move is made, is certain to receive the Governor's attention.

Democrats Rule Senate

The General Assembly, involved in the slow process of organization, selection of committees, and introduction of bills, will need several weeks to get into actual legislation. Committee assignments have been made, however, and individual Legislators can now begin to concentrate on the legislation that will be before their committees. In the Senate, this concentration may be a little difficult. The Democratic Senators, controlling the Upper House, will have not only all the committee chairmanships but numerous secondary places. Each Democrat in the Senate will have from three to five committee places, and since the committees meet simultaneously on many days each will have to choose the committee to which he will give his attention.

Auto Inspection Again

Even after a four-year trial, Connecticut is not convinced that it wants compulsory inspection of motor vehicles. Republicans in the 1941 General Assembly will sponsor a bill to repeal the inspection law, first enacted under Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, Democrat. Two years ago Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican, effectively abolished inspections for a time by the simple means of cutting off budget allotments for the work. The General Assembly failed, however, to accept his recommendation for permanent discontinuance of the test lanes, and they have been functioning again.

Objection to the tests comes, mainly, from Fairfield County where an organized group of automobile owners has been campaigning against the inspection for several years. It is called an inconvenience and an annoyance to motorists, and a waste of time. On the other hand, the State Highway Safety Commission has consistently supported the inspection program as a means of combatting accidents.

The List of Curfews

At least four Connecticut towns still cling to the custom of an evening curfew, rung by the church bell, to warn citizens that it is time for bed. The news came out when Farmington made a public appeal for funds to keep its curfew ringing. It was asserted that Farmington's was the only curfew left in Connecticut, but there was quick denial of that claim. Wethersfield has had a curfew since 1708. Bristol and Warehouse Point have curfews somewhat less venerable.

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CONCORD, N. H.	50¢	25¢	WESTERLY, R. I.	55¢	30¢

*3-minute station-to-station rates. A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50¢ or over.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Tilden May Not Play in Pro Tennis Match—Baton Wielders Busy on Saturday

Miss Hardwick to Try Again To Turn Back Alice Marble

BULLETIN

There is a strong possibility that Bill Tilden will not play here tonight. He has not fully recovered from an automobile injury. If he cannot play, John Nogrady will take his place. Nogrady has accompanied the tour and has been a playing professional for the past few years.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In New York's Madison Square Garden one evening several weeks ago, the houselights were lowered while a spotlight played over the western entrance to the arena. As the gate opened and a trim, white-clad figure moved into the glare, the strains of "God Save the King" filled the air and a Union Jack slowly rose to the rafters.

Mary Hardwick, England's No. 1 amateur women's tennis player, was making her bow into the ranks of the professionals.

Something of the sort is scheduled to take place at Boston Garden tonight as the touring band of pros—Don Budge, Alice Marble, Bill Tilden, and Miss Hardwick—make their one-night stand in Boston. Maybe a few cynics in the crowd will think the ceremony unnecessary, a bit too theatrical. One person, however, will not believe it too theatrical—and she is Miss Hardwick, herself. Therein lies a story.

Tops in England

Mary Hardwick is not the greatest tennis player in the world. In fact her ability is outshone even on this present tour by her opponent, Alice Marble. But in England Miss Hardwick is tops, and when she was here as an amateur she held the number one ranking among the English women players. More than that, she has not been beaten by any English woman player since 1937.

Her position in the amateur tennis world last summer was secure and she was happy with it. Happy, that is, until she remembered that her country was at war, and with that she decided to do her bit to help England. From no less an authority than Mrs. George Wightman comes the information that most of what Miss Hardwick is earning on this present tour is being sent back home. For that reason the theatrics are justified.

Successful Year

Before she turned professional last fall, Miss Hardwick had a successful year of competition in the United States. She won tournaments in Los Angeles, Palm Beach, Miami, St. Louis and other cities, and in the course of her travels met and defeated every ranking American player except Alice Marble and Helen Jacobs.

On this present tour she has yet to beat Miss Marble, but there are times when she had made it more than interesting for the American champion. In the very first match in New York she forced Alice to go all out to win 8—6, 8—6. In Chicago the scores were for Miss Marble 4—6, 7—5, 9—7, but La Marble had a few anxious moments. Miss Hardwick had three match points when she led 5—3 and 40 love, but she missed the sideline, double faulted, and netted to lose her chance. The two played other three-setters in Detroit and St. Louis.

Close Match

The match between the two women should be much closer from the point of competition tonight than that between Tilden and Budge. But then, perhaps that is as it should be, for the latter match will present the more color. For box office appeal, court antics, and a flair for didoes, Tilden cannot be beaten.

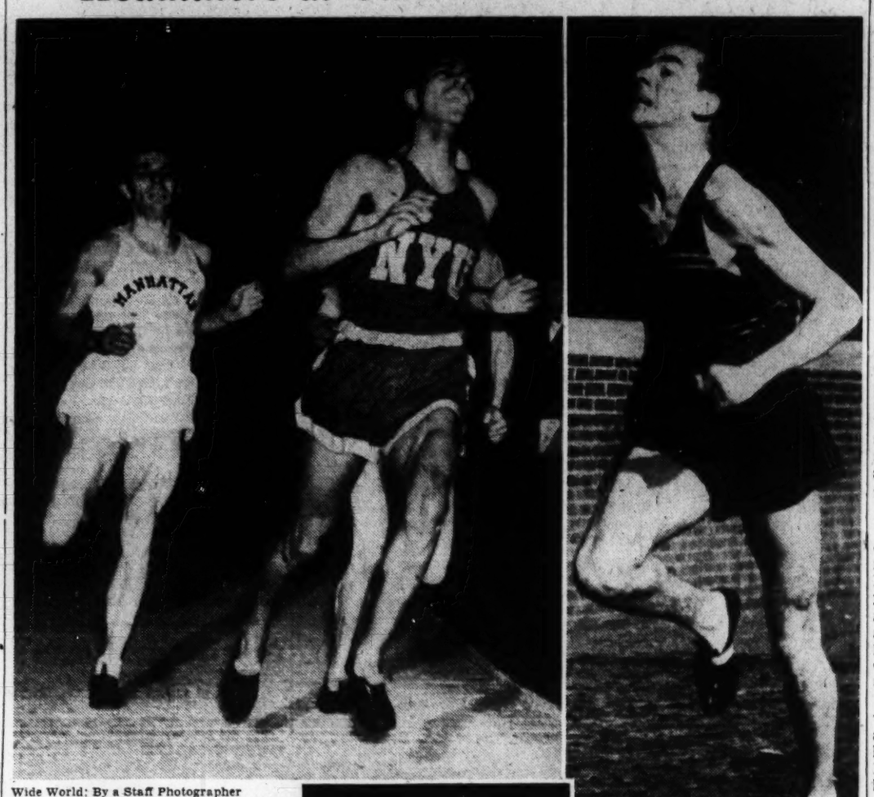
When the two girls take the court at 8:30 p. m., in the first match of the evening, Miss Hardwick will again be attempting to end Miss Marble's long string of victories. Alice has won 10 straight victories since she turned pro, but before that she ran up a total of 56 consecutive tournament victories, which included more than 200 individual matches. Miss Marble has not been beaten since she bowed to Helen Jacobs in the semifinals at Wimbledon in June, 1938.

Proud of Record

Miss Marble is quite proud of that record and if Miss Hardwick does win, you can rest assured that she fully deserves the victory. At 27 years of age, the English girl is an excellent shotmaker and plays well enough to make Miss Marble really step. Some day she may play well enough to put Miss Marble on the run.

Following the Marble-Hardwick singles match will come the Budge-Tilden match. A mixed doubles affair, in which the competitors will probably let down enough to clown a bit, will conclude the evening. In this match Tilden and Miss Marble will play Budge and Miss Hardwick.

Headliners at Garden This Week End



Wide World: By a Staff Photographer

Upper left: Jimmy Herbert, the world record holder, and Johnny Quigley of Manhattan, who come to the Garden Saturday to run in the Prout 600.

Upper right: Jim Kehoe of Maryland, who starts against Campbell Kane and others in the 1,000-yard special.

Lower: Charley Beetham will go after another Prout trophy in the 600.

Sports Around the Hub

Harris, Tobin Sign Contracts

Judging by the wholesale arrival of signed 1941 contracts at Fenway Park, the Red Sox will soon be one big happy family. Ed Doherty this afternoon announced the receipt of the Mickey Harris document. The young left-hander, who makes his home in Queens Village, L. I., did not send a letter with his contract. But when in Boston a few weeks ago, he said he was reaching the greatest shape of his young career by doing a lot of walking.

* * *

Harris made a favorable impression on Manager Joe Cronin during the Sarasota training period and had something on the ball in the early weeks of the regular American League season. But Cronin later decided that the rookie southpaw needed more minor league work and farmed him to Scranton. There, Mickey lost his first four starts, but did an about-face and captured the next nine straight. That rather unexpected return to the bush leagues, apparently, did the boy a lot of good.

* * *

John Quinn out at the Hive announced this afternoon the signing of Pitcher Jim Tobin. A disappointing hurler with the Pittsburgh Pirates, the Oakland (Calif.) right-hander made an immediate hit with Casey Stengel at Bradenton last spring. Jim would have worked the opening game of the regular season had he not been injured in an exhibition at Washington. Morning papers carried the story of Sibby Sisti's acceptance of 1941 Bee terms. The Red Sox early today made known the signing of Frankie Dasso and Bill Butland, young pitchers.

* * *

In past years, the indoor track and field meet was often so long and drawn out that by the end of the final event, spectators had seen enough of the sport to last them all winter. Some of the meets ran past the midnight hour. This is not allowed to happen in these days, however. The final invitation Prout race, for instance, goes on about 10:10—the two-mile—and the last college relay—the two-mile between N. Y. U., Manhattan, Fordham and Rhode Island State—is carded for 10:35.

* * *

Shorts . . . The 1941 American League schedule will be released in Monday morning papers . . . Both the Red Sox and Bees rosters will be off the press soon . . . The Skridsko Club of Walpole will give an ice show on Turner's Lake Saturday evening . . . Melrose High was a step closer to the Greater Boston Hockey League championship as a result of yesterday's 5-3 triumph over Rindge Tech, who holds second place in the standing . . . The Melrose boys have won eight straight . . . Medford High's football squad was given a banquet last night, chiefly because it beat Malden for the first time since 1928.

* * *

H. Sherman Howes, Jr., of the Union Boat Club and John G. Cornish of the Harvard Club, meet in the state squash racquets finals . . . Howes advanced after eliminating Harold Kaese of the University Club in a hard-fought, five-game match . . . The Brooklyn Dodgers, who train at Havana this spring, may shift to the Pacific coast next year . . . The site will probably be decided on the basis of their 1941 finish in the National League race . . . If they should win, Larry MacPhail would probably return to Havana . . . When are Cleveland and Detroit going to stop that silly wage argument?

The next Bruin home game is with Chicago Black Hawks on Tuesday . . . This is father and sons' night at Temple Israel Brotherhood in Brookline . . . Having spent most of the winter figuring out the best way to pitch to Hank Greenberg, Bobby Feller is a little disappointed to hear that the Detroit slugger may be in the Army by June 1 . . . As a matter of fact, Greenberg must be disappointed too . . . Helen Crlenkovich, the national three-meter diving champion, has gone into aviation in her native San Francisco . . . Les Canadiens have tried four goal tenders this season . . . Alva Bradley, the Cleveland President, said recently that his Indians should have won the American League pennant by 10 games last year—the sort of statement which gets Roger Peckinpaugh, the new manager, off to an uncomfortable start . . . The New York City colleges—Fordham, C. C. of N. Y., Manhattan, Columbia, N. Y. U., St. Frances and St. John's—have organized an indoor Metropolitan intercollegiate championship track meet for Feb. 12, at the Bronx Coliseum.

Eagles Maintain Slim Lead

By the Associated Press

The eastern division campaign in the American Hockey League is taking on the aspects of a very close race—with the New Haven Eagles just managing to stay out in front.

The Eagles are never very far ahead of the rest, but somehow manage to maintain their slim lead even when they hit a losing streak.

Since they took over the lead almost a month ago, the Eagles have never been more than two games out in front of the second-place Springfield Indians. The Indians have pulled into a tie twice, but on each occasion the Eagles forged ahead next time out.

Retained Advantage

Last night the pacesetters tripped over the last-place Philadelphia Ramblers, losing 6-3, but retained their one game advantage over Springfield, when the Indians dropped a 5-4 decision to the Hershey Bears. The third-place Providence Reds, trailing the Eagles by three games, also failed to gain ground, losing to Cleveland, 7-3.

In the western division, the last-place Buffalo Bisons and third-place Indianapolis Capitals played to a 3-3 overtime tie.

In turning back New Haven, Philadelphia won its first game in nine starts. The Ramblers took a 3-2 lead in the first period, on tallies by Murdo McKay, Lloyd Ailsby, and Herb Foster, held onto the advantage in the second session and clinched the argument in the third period with two goals.

Two Games Apiece

Cleveland moved ahead of New Haven on a total-points basis for the entire league, defeating the Reds easily. Joe Jerwa and Ossie Asmundson accounted for three goals between them. The victory gave the Barons an even break with Providence in the season series. Each has won two games.

The Hershey Bears uncorked some old-fashioned fireworks to nose out Springfield and take a 2-1 lead in the series. Squee Allen started the scoring parade for the Indians in the first period on a funny goal. His shot had barely enough power to reach the crease, yet it passed Nick Damore untouched. The Bears matched that one a few minutes later, however, when Hank Lauzon's shot rolled up Rayner's leg and bounced from his shoulder pads into the net.

Deed Klein poked in the tying goal for Buffalo with 22 seconds of play remaining, after the Bisons had overcome a 2-0 lead late in the second period.

Maine Officials Select Allen As Head Grid Coach

ORONO, Maine, Jan. 23 (AP)—Spring practice at the University of Maine will find the varsity grid squad under a new coach—George E. "Eck" Allen, for four years Tuss McLaughry's backfield deputy at Brown.

President Arthur A. Hauck said last night that Allen, a West Virginia U. product, was the Athletic Board's choice as successor to Fred "Foxy" Brice, who resigned last fall after 20 years' service.

Allen, 29 and single, played three yearst as varsity quarterback under Coach Earle "Greasy" Neale at West Virginia.

Athletic Signatures

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Athletics have signed contracts from two of their most promising hurlers. Manager Connie Mack said both Porter Vaughan, former University of Richmond, Va., southpaw and Rankin Johnson, Jr., had returned their 1941 agreements. Vaughan, for whom great things were predicted a year ago, won only two games and lost eight. Johnson, a big right-hander, was with the Midland team in the East Texas League.

Six More Cubs Sign

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have received six more signed contracts, including that of Big Al Todd, whose No. 1 catching job will be sought by four youngsters in spring training.

The other five signers are Catchers Bob Collins, Bob Scheffing, Pitchers Vance Page and Ken Raffensberger and Outfielder Barney Olsen. Scheffing and Olsen are newcomers.

Iowa State Captain

Iowa State College fencers are being captained by Archie Wilson of Portland, Ore. He is a sophomore.

Olympics Home For Two Games This Week End

After a disappointing road trip which saw them win only one out of five games, the Boston Olympics were heading home today for a pair of games at the Garden on the week end. Tomorrow night they meet River Vale and Sunday afternoon they play Atlantic City.

For this pair of contests the Olympics will return again to full strength and should be able to make a better showing. On the road the only times they had their normal roster were in Atlantic City and New York and in those games they managed to split even. Last night, when they bowed to Baltimore 7-3, their line-up contained four players — McCarthy, Garron, Ray, and Snow—who played for the Juniors in New York last Sunday, and in addition had a Boston Ranger goalie—Johnny Meoli—in the nets.

There is a bare possibility that tomorrow night will see the return to action of Vic Polich, the Olympics' regular goalie who was injured last Saturday night in Atlantic City. Vic has been back in Boston all week and has declared his willingness to play. Whether or not he will resume his regular position, however, will not be decided until tomorrow.

The Olympics have several scores to settle with both the River Vale and Atlantic City teams this week end. River Vale, besides holding a 4-2 edge in games played between the two to date, is also the only club to have whitewashed the locals. Atlantic City holds an even greater edge over the season 5-2 besides having cost them the services of Polich for a week.

The Gulls will show a new defenseman to Boston in the person of George Dixon of Port Colborne, Ontario. He made his Eastern League debut against Boston last week and immediately received his first major penalty.

Prep Cagers Invited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—High school basketball squads and their coaches will be guests of the University of Iowa athletic department at the basketball game with Chicago in the field house Feb. 3, E. G. Schroeder, athletic director, announced.

If the schools file their eligibility lists a week in advance, the athletes will be admitted without charge to the unreserved seats in the field house.

Prep players have been guests at an Iowa basketball game for the past few years, but usually the contest has been a non-conference affair in December.

Swimmers to Travel

Swimmers at Iowa State College will travel to four of their six dual meets this season. Three of the contests are scheduled Thursday through Saturday, Feb. 13-15. The Universities of Nebraska and Kansas, as well as Kansas State College, play host to the Cyclones on the consecutive dates.

Bruins Need Care Against Amerk Sextet

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Every game is of major importance to the Bruins at the moment. Currently engaged in a 12-game stretch without defeat and hoping to continue on to possibly equal or better that of 19 established by Rangers, creates a strain. And even the game with Americans this Sunday at New York becomes important.

Americans have not been able to beat the Bruins this season and the best they have done is a three-all tie the last time the two met in New York. Other results saw the Bruins win quite handily by scores of 10-3, 6-2, and 8-1. Such superiority in the early games should indicate an easy continuance of the undefeated streak.

Ross Careful

That attitude, bordering upon overconfidence, will not be permitted to take hold. Manager Art Ross has not been in hockey 30 years without having learned to guard against his team taking any game for granted. It is the supposed easy games—such as this one might be classed—that terminate hopes in hockey.

Apart from the opening games when the Bruins needed time to acquire proper condition, the club has been nicely paced all season. Manager Ross has ordered rest for his players at intervals, and right now, after a strenuous period, the club is coasting toward the Sunday encounter. Only a few players skated yesterday and there is no practice today.

Haste Not Needed

Since Hershey, the Bruin farm team, edged Springfield last night in the American Hockey League, there is no immediate trace of haste about help from that quarter. With time available the Boston manager will further deliberate regarding possible changes in the club personnel. Cain evidently will stay with the team for the Sunday game, although it is believed that Dumart will be ready to resume his place at left wing if necessary.

* * *

Dutch Hiller of the Rangers is the modern defensive left winger . . . There are few today, although the past has seen many . . . Perk Galbraith, with the Bruins years ago, and Herbie Lewis of Detroit a while back, were hard men to get away from, and it seems that right wingers were the victims most of the time . . . There have been few right wingers who were specialists defensively, although Mush March of Chicago and Larry Aurie, formerly of Detroit, were pretty good at it when necessary.

* * *

It is amazing to pick up certain Canadian papers and look at the amateur line-ups . . . A pretty fair team of former major leaguers could be made up from the amateur ranks . . . Johnny Gagnon, Walter Brown, Jimmy Fowler, Walter Buswell, Ken Doraty, and several others who spent years in the professional game are now playing amateur hockey again . . . They are lenient in Canada, but we cannot imagine the A. A. U. here doing likewise.

Maroon Cagers To Meet W. P. I. Next Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 23—Coach Ed Hickox's Springfield College varsity basketball team, which gave Hofstra College a sound trouncing last Friday night, seems to have hit its stride for good and hopes to duplicate that performance against Worcester Polytech in the Engineers' gym Saturday night.

Since the start of the season the Maroon court mentor has experimented with several starting line-ups with the result that Sophomore Stu Bicknell has the call over all comers in the back court where he teams with Capt. Ray Schmidt. Hickox found that "Yock" Panatier, lanky senior, has been high scorer for the Maroons from the point of actual playing time and has given him a starting berth in the forecourt along with "Tink" MacVean. Chick Kistner plays a driving game and his effectiveness under the basket leaves him in undisputed possession of the pivot position.

Bob Burgess, John Becker, Carl Boberg, Ray Maleska, and John Wydro are capable reserves who scored heavily against Hofstra.

Amateur Again

MIDLAND, Ont. (CP)—George Brown, former Winnipeg and Montreal amateur who turned professional some years ago with Montreal Maroons, has been reinstated by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, President George Dudley of the C. A. H. A. has announced.

Brown is expected to line up with a club in the Quebec Senior Hockey League.

'Ice Capades' at Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—A matinee for children of "Ice Capades of 1941," the big-time professional ice show which will appear in the University of Illinois ice rink March 6, 7 and 8, has been arranged, Manager H. C. Patterson announces.

The matinee will be presented Saturday afternoon, March 8, in addition to the three night performances.

Still Unbeaten

Wide World

Alice Marble

One of the most impressive records in tennis history is held by Alice Marble, who before she turned professional last fall won 56 straight tournaments, including more than 200 matches. That streak started in June of 1938. Since turning pro, she is undefeated in 10 straight matches with Mary Hardwick. These two girls, along with Don Budge and Bill Tilden, will stage their exhibition matches tonight at the Boston Garden.

Prout Officials Balance Meet With College Relays

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Realizing that the success or failure of an indoor invitation track and field carnival sometimes depends on the balance the program gets from intercollegiate relay races, Prout Games officials are bringing the best available baton talent to the Boston Garden Saturday evening. The six invitation races—the two-mile, the mile, the 1,000, the 600, the 45-yard hurdles and 50-yard dash—get most of the pre-meet publicity, but the baton wielders often steal the show once it gets moving.

There will be the usual assortment of high school and college freshman relay pairings, but five varsity meetings stand out as certain thrillers.

Hurdles First

The first invitation final is carded for 8:25 o'clock—the 45-yard high hurdles. The dash finals go on about 15 minutes later. Immediately after the running of the Prout 600 at 9:00 o'clock, there will be a one-mile relay duel between Fordham, Rhode Island State and Seton Hall.

The Cheverus 1,000 takes the floor at approximately 9:30 and the K. of C. mile about 15 minutes later. At 10:10 the two-mile will be run off. At the conclusion of this fixture, fans will be treated to four successive relays, any one of which may throw the Garden into an uproar.

In order of their appearance there will be: the one mile between Holy Cross and New York University; the mile bringing together Manhattan, Boston College and Georgetown; the mile featuring Princeton and Indiana varsities, and the two-mile between Manhattan, N. Y. U., Fordham and Rhode Island State.

Kane Meets Burrows

All of these baton races are matched according to times recorded earlier this winter and none will be one-sided unless somebody trips over his own feet. The Princeton-Indiana struggle brought a thrilling climax to last year's Prout meet, with Edgar Hedges, Robert Hope, Roy Cochran and Campbell Kane winning for the mid-western university and stopping the clock at 3m. 24.7s. The last-lap duel between Kane and big Ed Burrows of Princeton was as good as any of the invitation races. These two stars return to continue their anchor rivalry on Saturday.

However, if you stand up for the Kane-Burrows duel, you might as well remain standing for the next race—the two-mile for Manhattan, N. Y. U., Fordham and Rhode Island State. It, too, is apt to challenge the special races as far as fan interest is concerned. Running anchor for Manhattan's varsity four will be Andy Neidnig, the outdoor I. C. 4-A. two-mile champion and record holder. In the fourth slot for Fordham will be the veteran Walter Carey. Leslie MacMitchell, after running in the invitation mile earlier in the evening, will anchor the N. Y. U. quartet. Les is slowly but surely developing into one of track's leading indoor racers.

Bart Sullivan's Holy Cross varsity will have its hands full in that one-mile baton battle with N. Y. U. The Violet team clicked off a fancy 3m. 22.8s. pace in New York's recent Metropolitan championships and should be in shape to shave this time lower by the end of this week. The Purple will have Charley O'Donnell running anchor and he won the New England A. A. U. 600-yard crown at the Veterans of Foreign Wars meet a couple of weeks back.

* * *

Spike marks . . . The program will include three high school relay races, two for college freshmen and one for junior varsities . . . As usual, there will be one for high school midgets . . . Von Elling announces that his N. Y. U. mile relay quartet will be Stanford Braun, Dave Sawyer, George Hagans and Harold Bogrow, running in that order . . . One reason why critics look for Leslie MacMitchell to arrive among the leading indoor milers this winter, is the boy's long outdoor cross-country campaign last fall . . . It was this fall training out-of-doors that always whipped Glenn Cunningham into shape for the hard indoor stretch.

Figure Skaters to Compete For Crowns Next Thursday

For the three days, from Jan. 30 to Feb. 1, leading figure skaters from all over the country will compete for the 1941 amateur championships at the Skating Club of Boston's new rink on Soldiers Field Road in Brighton.

Inasmuch as figure skating has become the third-ranking sport in the nation, from the number of persons participating, skaters are due to come from such faraway places as New Orleans, Miami, Dallas, Tulsa, and Los Angeles.

Press Headquarters

Special arrangements have been made for covering the events by news services, film companies, newsreels, and the radio, and a press headquarters has been set up in the offices of the United States Figure Skating Association next door to the rink.

One of the strongest delegations to the championships will belong to the Skating Club of Boston, which has seen its members win many titles in the past. One of its crowns, however, will be put in the open field, for the senior pairs title will not be defended by the present holders, Joan Tozzer (Mrs. Philip Spalding) and M. Bernard Fox.

As its pair candidates this year, the Boston outfit will present Dorothy Glazier and Michael Driscoll, both of Brookline. For the senior girls title, the club will have Gretchen Merrill, youthful veteran, and probably Miss Glazier.

In the junior girls classification, the club will be represented by Betsy Nichols of Chestnut Hill and Roberta Jenks of Providence, while in the novice tests it will have Fay Kirby, Ann Robinson, and Leslie Glazier.

Fox Retired

With the retirement of M. Bernard Fox the club will present no contender for the men's singles title. Boston will be represented in this competition by William Junker from the Commonwealth Skating Club.

The schedule of events calls for the opening competition to take place at 8:30 a. m. next Thursday and to continue almost without interruption except at night until 11:20 p. m. Saturday. Following the finals competitors will be guests of honor at a dinner to be given at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge.

Seating arrangements for approximately 1,000 persons have been made at the rink, and tickets for all competitions may be purchased there.

South Florida Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Approximately one-half of the Nation's leading 20 tennis players will be on hand for the South Florida championships starting Feb. 3, according to the city recreation commission.

From the top ten will come Bobby Riggs, now the No. 2 player of the country, who will be the defending champion here; Frank Kovacs, No. 3 of Oakland, Calif.; Jack Kramer, No. 6, of Los Angeles; Gardnar Mulloy, No. 7, of Coral Gables; Elwood Cooke, No. 8, of Portland, Ore., a former winner of the local tournament.

In the women's division Pauline Betz, of Rollins College; Dorothy May Bundy of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York are all entered from the top-ranking women's list, along with Doris Hart, Miami youngster.

Spring Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill. — Spring football practice at the University of Illinois will begin March 15, and continue six weeks, Coach Bob Zuppke announces. Last year Zuppke started workouts immediately after Easter but advanced the date so that the candidates will be released earlier in the last lap of the school-year.

Fredrickson With Royal Air Corps At Toronto Base

TORONTO (CP)—Flying Officer Frank Fredrickson, former hockey great of the old Pacific Coast League and National League, has taken up a new post here with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

After serving through the last two years of the first great war with the Royal Flying Corps, Fredrickson played for Winnipeg Falcons, Allan Cup champions and first team officially crowned Olympic Games champions. He retired from professional hockey ranks in 1931.

Fredrickson finished his professional hockey career as Manager of Pittsburgh in the National League. He had come to the major eastern profesional league when the old coast league broke up after the 1925-26 season

He played for Detroit Cougars at the start of the season but was later transferred to Boston Bruins. That year he finished fourth in the N. H. L. scoring race, being topped only by Bill Cook of New York Rangers, Dick Irvin of Chicago and the late Howie Morenz of Montreal Canadiens. Fredrickson continued with Bruins until the middle of the 1928-29 season when Pittsburgh got him.

Fredrickson led the Pacific Coast League in scoring during his freshman year as a professional, 1921-22 and repeated the next season with the highest scoring mark in the league's history. He also topped the league scoring lists in following season, the coast league's last.

After his retirement from play, Fredrickson became coach of Princeton University hockey team.

Posedel Satisfied

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Two big league baseball pitchers wintering out this way, Bill Posedel of the Boston Bees and John Babich of the Philadelphia Athletics, said they found 1941 salary terms so satisfactory they signed their contracts immediately.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	3	0	130	102	1.000
Cornell	3	1	161	107	.775
Columbia	1	1	62	76	.500
Pennsylvania	1	2	102	146	.333
Harvard	0	1	31	34	.000
Yale	0	3	98	119	.000
Princeton	0	0	..	..	.000

Result Jan. 22

Pennsylvania 40, Yale 33.

Southwest Conference Football Coaches Pleased With Elimination of Old Rule

Majority Satisfied With Recent Gridiron Changes

Southwestern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Southwest Conference Football coaches as a whole are satisfied with the recent changes in football rules, but they are particularly pleased with the elimination of one of the old regulations—a touchback on a fourth down pass into the end zone.

The Southwest has long been the leader of the forward passing game since its introduction to this section by Southern Methodist teams of the '20's, and any rule which gives an advantage to a team whose major offense is the pass is welcomed by the Southwest.

While the rule was in effect, Southwest elevens paid little attention to the added penalty attached to a pass missing its mark on fourth down. There have been many instances of Southwest teams passing from within the three and four yard line on fourth down, many time at a loss of nearly 20 yards when the pass play failed to work.

Another change which will help passing will be the rule permitting a ball to be handled forward anywhere behind the line of scrimmage instead of five yards back. Southwest Conference coaches believe this will allow more deception both in the running game and the passing game.

Opinion is divided in the Southwest as to the free substitution rule. Some coaches, like Coach Madison (Matty) Bell of Southern Methodist, believe the rule will slow the game.

* * *

Examinations at most Southwest schools have slowed down the basketball race and only one game is scheduled until the first week of February.

Arkansas, resting at the top of the standing with no defeats and four victories, will not swing into action until Feb. 7 when they engage the Baylor Bears. The Rice Owls are looked upon as the only team with an outside chance of stopping the Razorbacks from an undefeated Conference season. The two teams meet Feb. 12 and 13 in Fayetteville, Ark. Rice has already been beaten by Texas. A clean-sweep of the Arkansas games would give the Owls a chance for the pennant, provided no more defeats are suffered.

The Porkers defeated Texas A. & M. twice last week by top-heavy scores, 68-to-33 and 58-to-36, to run their average per game up to an even 55 points. In pre-Conference competition the Razorbacks lost only one game and that by two points to the Phillips Oilers of Oklahoma, national A. A. U. champions. Earlier the Porkers defeated the Oilers by a decisive score.

The University of Texas, considered the third strongest team in the Southwest, was virtually eliminated from the race with a 39-to-35 loss to Southern Methodist. Other results last week were as follows: Rice defeated Baylor, 52-to-32; Baylor defeated Southern Methodist, 34-to-30; and Texas defeated Texas Christian, 43-to-39.

In the only game this week end, Texas A. & M. plays Baylor at College Station Saturday.

* * *

Since swimming was recognized as a Southwest Conference sport nearly a decade ago, almost all the laurels in the pool have been gathered by University of Texas swimmers.

And judging from reports from the Austin campus it may be four years or longer before any Conference foes wrest any of the laurels away from the Longhorn watermen.

The varsity team last week outscored a better-than-average team representing the Dallas Athletic Club, 40-to-26 as Capt. Harris McClamroch won first places in the 100 and 50-yard dashes and swam anchor on the winning relay team.

But more encouraging to Texas supporters were the reports of Coach "Tex" Robertson of his freshman squad. He says he has the most promising group of freshman swimmers this year since the day Adolph Kiefer and Ralph Flanagan enrolled. Both hold national and international records.

Only one of the promising men come from the Southwest. He is Bill Johnston of Fort Worth. The others who are attracting attention are Roy Boggs of the Panama Canal Zone, Morris Eppley of Chicago, and Charles Weitzel of Long Beach, Calif.

J. H.

Stanford Coach Is Concerned

CHICAGO (AP)—There might be such a thing as a football coach outsmarting himself—even in the off season.

At least Clark Shaughnessy is giving the matter some thought as he ponders numerous requests that he divulge the secret of the Stanford Indians' amazing gridiron success.

The coach of the Rose Bowl champions and currently the most successful advocate of the "T" formation in college football has received 14 bids for his service at coaching schools. That's a tribute, certainly, but let Shaughnessy explain:

Conscientious Job

"I'd have to do a conscientious job. I'd have to give 'em all I could on our offense. That would include some stuff on defenses against it, too. It would be available, of course, to a lot of our opponents, and I don't know if that would be fair to Stanford.

"We plan to go on from where we are now with the offensive style. So I suppose that I could use our 1940 plays and variations in coaching school or in a game of some kind. But even so it might be unfair to our own chances. So I haven't made up my mind definitely about anything yet."

All-Star Coaching

And that goes, too, should an all-star coaching bid come his way. He does not deny that he would be hesitant to send a "T" formation against another "T" formation team such as the professional Chicago Bears. Such a game naturally would attract the coaching fraternity to see how the respective mentors played their defense against the attack.

"I've had 300 letters from high school coaches asking for pointers," he said. "And so far as defenses are concerned . . . well, we played 10 games and we saw 10 different defenses." (He neglected to add that Stanford still won all 10 games.)

On Shaughnessy's arrival here en route East for a series of sports and Stanford alumni gatherings, the Cinderella coach of 1940 still was glowing over his team's good fortune—and his own, too.

One doesn't easily forget a quick change (one season) from football deflation, as he encountered it at the University of Chicago, to the elation that comes from guiding a team to an unbeaten season and Rose Bowl honors.

Nor does it seem that anyone is letting him forget.

Syracuse Schedule

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—The 1941 schedule for the Syracuse University football team as released by the university Athletic Office is as follows:

Sept. 26—Clarkson.

Oct. 4—Cornell at Ithaca; 11—Holy Cross; 18—New York University at New York; 25—Rutgers.

Nov. 1—Wisconsin at Madison, Wis.; 8—Penn State at State College, Pa.; 15—Colgate.

Added to the schedule were Holy Cross, Wisconsin, and Rutgers. Dropped from last year's schedule were Georgetown, Northwestern, and Columbia.

Goodall Golf

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The fourth $5,000 Goodall round robin golf tournament, bringing together a picked field of 15, will be played over the Fresh Meadow Country Club course May 22-25, Elmer Ward, sponsor of the event, has announced.

The tournament requires each of the professionals to meet each other player in 18 holes of match play. Ben Hogan won last year with a four-point margin over Sam Snead. The competitors will not be announced until the close of the winter golf season.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Jan. 22

By the Associated Press

American League

Philadelphia 6, New Haven 3.
Cleveland 7, Providence 3.
Hershey 5, Springfield 4.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 3 (tie).

American Association

Minneapolis 5, Tulsa 1.
Omaha 2, Kansas City 1 (three overtimes).

Reiselt Defeats Kenney in Long Drawn Out Game

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., bids for his fifth straight victory in the world three-cushion billiards tournament today in an effort to keep pace with the leaders—Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia and Allen Hall of Chicago.

Bozeman will encounter Joe Moriarty of Chicago, whose efforts yesterday were not enough to snap Hall's winning streak. Hall won in 45 innings, 50 to 42.

Earlier, Reiselt, a former titleholder, nosed out Len Kenney of Chicago, 50 to 47, in a long drawn 75-inning affair. The marathon of the day, however, was Paul Lewin's 80-inning victory over Tiff Benton of Kansas City, 50 to 45. Lewin is another Chicago entry.

It required 68 innings for Irving Crane of Livonia, N. Y., to defeat Herb Peterson of St. Louis, 50 to 41, but Art Rubin of New York supplied a change of pace when he conquered Mexico City's Joe Chamaco, 50 to 37, in 38 innings. This effort tied the tournament's best game mark established by Jake Schaefer of Cleveland.

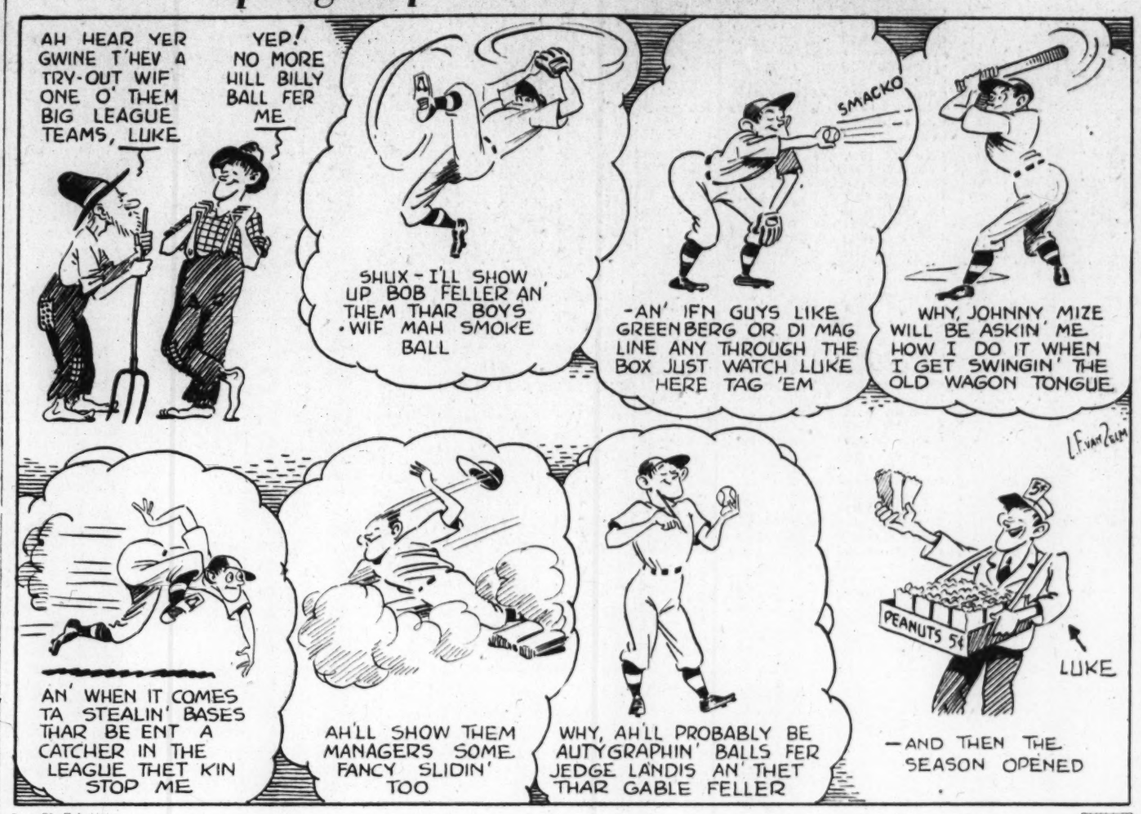
Schaefer will try for his fourth triumph in five starts today when he takes on Kenney. Other matches send John Fitzpatrick of Los Angeles against Lewin; Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago against Peterson and Art Thurnblad of Kenosha, Wis., against Clarence Jackson of Detroit.

Two More Giants Sign

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants announce the receipt of signed contracts from Pitcher Paul Dean and Infielder George Myatt for the 1941 baseball season.

The Giants' secretary, Eddie Brannick, also disclosed that veteran Outfielder Mel Ott, already in the fold for '41, had been granted permission to begin spring training at Miami with the club's first squad Feb. 14.

Spring Hopes of the Perennial Rookie


AH HEAR YER GWINE T'HEV A TRY-OUT WIF ONE O' THEM BIG LEAGUE TEAMS, LUKE
YEP! NO MORE HILL BILLY BALL FER ME
SHUX - I'LL SHOW UP BOB FELLER AN' THEM THAR BOYS WIF MAH SMOKE BALL
SMACKO
-AN' IFN GUYS LIKE GREENBERG OR DI MAG LINE ANY THROUGH THE BOX JUST WATCH LUKE HERE TAG 'EM
WHY, JOHNNY MIZE WILL BE ASKIN' ME HOW I DO IT WHEN I GET SWINGIN' THE OLD WAGON TONGUE
AN' WHEN IT COMES TA STEALIN' BASES THAR BE ENT A CATCHER IN THE LEAGUE THET K'IN STOP ME
AH'LL SHOW THEM MANAGERS SOME FANCY SLIDIN' TOO
WHY, AH'LL PROBABLY BE AUTYGRAPHIN' BALLS FER JEDGE LANDIS AN' THET THAR GABLE FELLER
PEANUTS 5¢
LUKE
—AND THEN THE SEASON OPENED

By a Staff Artist

Young MacPhail Is Following In Dad's Footsteps

READING, Pa., Jan. 23 (AP)—Equipped with a college degree in economics, 23-year-old Leland Stanford MacPhail, Jr., took charge today of one of his daddy's newest baseball farms. He's the new business manager of the Reading Club of the Institute League, and one of the youngest executives in Class B baseball.

"Ever since I was an eighth-grader, I've always wanted to be connected with a ball club," announced the son of the Brooklyn Dodgers' loquacious President, "so I guess dad is giving me a chance to realize that ambition."

But the younger "Larry" doesn't intend to rest on pop's shoulders. "I've got some plans for the team. Righ now, however, I'm not ready to say just what they are," he said.

That pronouncement probably will come shortly after the boss of the front office gets together with his new manager, Fresco Thompson, former National League infielder who the Dodgers brought in to replace Tom Oliver when they acquired the club last fall.

Right now, the junior MacPhail's main task is house-hunting. He wants to get domestically established within two weeks so he can devote full time to pointing the club for a repeater of last year's pennant winning ways.

Larry, Jr., is married to the former Jane Hamilton of Tiverton, R. I., whom he courted while both attended Swarthmore, Pa., College.

He readily admitted his play at third base for the Quaker college perhaps had something to do with the attraction. His baseball ambitions lay in another line, however, for "I just seemed interested in the business end of the sport."

And if a younger brother, Bill, follows the same trend, it looks like the Dodgers' Larry soon will have two sons to back up his business organization. The youngster now is a senior at Swarthmore.

Said Larry, Jr.: "He doesn't play baseball either, but he is also ambitious to get into the business end of the sport."

Second Decade

Lloyd Brazil is now in his second decade as head basketball coach at the University of Detroit. Brazil took charge of the Titan cage fortunes in 1930. Since that time his proteges have played over 180 games, winning over 100 of them. Frequently handicapped by lack of material, he has done a very creditable job with the Red and White basketeers. His best season was the 1937-38 campaign in which the Titans won 16 and lost only four. During his undergraduate career Brazil played football and basketball at U. of D. and is rated one of the best gridders the university ever had. He was named on Grantland Rice's All-America eleven in 1928.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Metropolitan Association's refusal to grant travel permits to Howard Borck, Harold Cagle and Charley Beetham for Prout track and field games at Boston overruled by National A. A. U.

Three Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham, in first mile of New York indoor season, won handicap race in 4:20.1 at Grover Cleveland meet.

Five Years Ago

Barney Berlinger, former all-around champion of U. S., and Sullivan award winner in 1931, named assistant to Head Track Coach Lawson Robertson at University of Pennsylvania.

Fifth in Standing But First In Box Office Receipt Mark

CHICAGO (AP)—Fifth in the standings but first at the box office. That sums up the gold-leafed, amazing story of this city's National Hockey League entry—the Black Hawks.

In 14 home games the team has drawn 196,925 spectators who paid approximately $235,000 to watch those 14 games. Only one of the 11 Sunday, holiday and opening night crowds fell below the 15,000 mark. A new all-time single game attendance mark of 19,386 is in the books with the probability of a second straight season's league attendance record.

Chicago's Claim

Those are a few figures bulwarking Chicago's claim to recognition as the world's hockey capital—at least at the ticket windows—despite a competitive showing which has given the team 10 wins, 11 defeats and six ties. But this isn't a story of the Hawkssson ice and their ups and downs on the blades. It's a story of the gold mine they've dug in a territory of hockey-wild fans who lay it on the line, win, lose or draw.

Last year the Hawks set a league season's attendance mark of 301,000 according to Joe Farrell, of the Hawk front office. Right now the team has 10 home games to play, seven of them being Sunday night dates. Their average thus far is 14,066 and Hawk officials believe the final 10 home games will produce about 125,000 customers. If they do the season's mark will be around 321,000.

Three Low Crowds

The three low crowds this season ranged from 7,926 down to 4,307—and all came on Thursday nights. The eight Sunday night crowds averaged 16,389. The Chicago Stadium seats a little more than 16,000 so it is evident the Hawks really have had 'em hanging from the rafters.

Black Hawk officials smile a bit when they hear someone remark that "fights are ruining hockey." A look at two all-time single game crowd figures shows why they aren't concerned. On April 10, 1938, against Toronto, the Hawks drew 18,486 fans for a new league mark.

Nothing Happened

A week ago last Sunday the Hawks played Detroit. Jimmy Orlando, Detroit defenseman, had been involved with a spectator and Hawk fans turned out en masse to see the aftermath. Mr. Orlando spent a quiet, well-behaved evening but since the Hawks won, the 19,386 fans went home happy.

So did all the Hawk front office personnel, from President Bill Tobin on down to Leo, the office boy. And they rubbed their hands all the way.

Skaters to Match Strides

LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 23 (AP)—The nation's outstanding speed blade artists, including former Olympic stars and men title winners in the last three meets will match strides in eight divisions at the national outdoor speed skating championships Saturday and Sunday.

Two former champions are in the field that will challenge Leo Freisinger, Chicago sprint star and former Olympian who puts his senior men's crown on the block.

Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis speed merchant who captured the national title in 1939, and Vic Ronchetti of Chicago, the 1938 titleholder and former North American champion, will be out to regain the crown.

Ellenwood Considered

If Freisinger needs more competition than that he probably will get it in Del Lamb, veteran Milwaukee speedster and former Olympic team member, and Ted Ellenwood, 21-year-old racer from Amsterdam, N. Y., holder of the Middle Atlantic and Eastern skating titles.

Ellenwood has come within fractions of a second of setting new national 220 and 440 yard records. Lamb led the men's division at the end of the first day last year but Freisinger finished strong to take the title.

Another Wisconsin skater considered a threat to Freisinger is young Jimmy de Swarte, a Stout Institute student who defeated Lamb on soft ice for the state championship this year.

Women's Title

The race for the women's crown was left wide open by the retirement of Madeline (Maddy) Horn of Beaver Dam, Wis. The four-time national titleholder quit competition after her marriage.

Leading aspirants for the title include Louise Herou, Minneapolis; Carmelita Landry, Fitchburg, Mass., and Helen de Zwarte, Wisconsin women's champion from La Crosse.

The first day's program will feature 220 yard, three-quarter mile and two-mile races in the senior men's division. Events will be divided into senior, intermediate, junior and juvenile classes for boys and girls. A midget section, termed Wisconsin's open championship, also will be included.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 22

Georgetown 38, Navy 18.
George Washington 31, Army 27.
Waynesburg 44, Pittsburgh 40.
Pennsylvania 40, Yale 35.
Washington State 56, Oregon 47.
Clemson 52, Georgia Tech 49 (overtime).
Western (Mich.) State 58, Manchester 44.
Slippery Rock 45, Clarion 35.
Western (Ky.) Tch. 63, Miss. State 47.
Newark 53, Kutztown Teachers 31.
Eastern (Ky.) Tch. 34, Union (Ky.) 31.
Akron 53, John Carroll 36.
Ball State 27, Indiana State 26.
Earlham 51, N. C. A. G. U. (Indianapolis) 30.
Bridgewater 27, Roanoke 25.
St. Anselm's 38, Bates 37.
College of Emporia 43, Bethel 34.
Illinois Wesleyan 48, Illinois College 47.
University of Mexico 40, Assumption 38.
St. Mary's 35, Catholic U. 32.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Toronto	17	8	2	83	53	36
Boston	13	7	6	54	40	33
Detroit	12	9	8	67	56	32
Rangers	10	13	7	80	78	27
Chicago	10	11	6	61	70	26
Canadiens	10	15	3	66	78	23
Americans	6	14	7	49	94	19

Bradley Insists Salary Champion Is Bobby Feller

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23 (AP)—Alva Bradley, President of the Cleveland Indians, maintains that Bob Feller is the highest paid pitcher in the history of baseball, despite Detroit's claims for Buck Newsom. Methods of bookkeeping may have something to do with it.

Neither club would reveal exact figures, but here is how they stack up today:

Feller received a salary last year generally believed to have been $27,000. His bonuses and income from endorsements added something like $10,000 more.

Newsom was paid $30,000 last year including bonuses, said Walter O. Briggs, owner of the Tigers.

"And he has signed his 1941 contract," Briggs added, indicating a raise in salary, although nothing was said on that score. The most optimistic estimates placed the top possibility at $35,000.

To this, Bradley retorted: "Bob Feller is still the highest paid pitcher in baseball; he was the highest paid last year, too."

To the assumption that Newsom's 1941 contract must call for more than $30,000, Bradley snapped: "So does Bob's. Feller still is the highest paid."

Adding the $10,000 extras again places Feller's income above the $40,000 mark—and on that bookkeeping basis he apparently is tops.

Baseball Guide For Semi-Pros Now Available

An estimated 65,000 sandlot baseball clubs from coast to coast will officially open the 1941 season simultaneously at 3 p. m. (C. S. T.) on Sunday, May 4,—"National Semi-Pro Baseball Day"—it is revealed in the new 1941 National Semi-Pro Baseball Guide. This will mark what is believed the largest mass play in history, each game to be featured with a celebrity tossing first ball.

Published by the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, this yearbook, featuring this information and many other interesting items, is largest in history with a complet resume of district and state tournaments, the national championship event at Wichita, Kan., and the semi-pro world's series in Puerto Rico.

Included also are two detachable books—the 1941 official revised playing rules and scoring regulations.

The guide explains details of the national player contract system, the national associations of leagues, umpires and scorers in addition to the nation-wide tournament program. A directory of sandlot teams, with names of officials, by states is also featured.

The guides are distributed through newsstands and sporting goods stores or may be available by writing National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, Wichita, Kan., according to Ray Dumont, President of the organization.

Florida Golf

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—Three Florida golfers and Frank Allan of Pittston, Pa., yesterday won their quarter-final matches in the annual winter amateur tournament here.

Bobby Walker of Jacksonville, Fla., co-medalist in the qualifying round, defeated Henry McCoy of Sisterville, W. Va., 2 up. Frank Allan eliminated Jimmy Paul of St. Augustine 3 and 2. Dick Van Kleek of Ponte Vedra, Fla., beat Don Allan, Frank's brother, 4 and 3.

Stockton Rogers of Ponte Vedra, who Tuesday had to play 20 holes to remain in the tournament, won yesterday without lifting a club. John Z. Fletcher of Ponte Vedra defaulted.

Joe O'Rourke Signs

FEDERALSBURG, Md. (AP)—Dr. W. K. Knotts, general manager of the Federalsburg team of the Eastern Shore Baseball League, said that Joe O'Rourke of Philadelphia had been signed as manager for the 1941 season.

O'Rourke, son of Patsy O'Rourke, veteran scout and manager who is now with the Pittsburgh Pirates, is a familiar figure in the Shore League, having managed Centreville in 1938. He managed Jamestown, N. Y., in the Pony League last year.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Washington	24	6	3	156	98	51
Baltimore	21	10	5	139	107	47
Atlantic City	17	13	3	133	122	37
Boston	13	20	3	107	134	28
River Vale	12	23	1	116	138	25
New York	12	23	0	123	158	24

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	12	3	1	72	47	25
Washington	10	2	1	66	36	21
Atlantic City	8	7	0	53	53	16
Boston	6	8	1	44	59	13
River Vale	4	11	1	55	62	9
New York	4	13	0	43	76	8

Results Jan. 22

Baltimore 7, Boston 3.
River Vale 5, Atlantic City 2.

Pennsylvania's varsity basketball teams have played over 800 games.

Semi-Pro Official Plots To Mechanize Baseball

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—That man is here again, folks. You know, the fellow who is plotting to mechanize baseball. Already Ray Dumont has the game so you practically can run it from a switchboard, and now he has something else up his sleeve. A camera, no less.

Dumont is the futuristic young man who originated and nursed along the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress to its present state of well-being, and he overlooks no new stunt which might lure customers.

He started these innovations rather modestly with an automatic home plate duster in 1929 to relieve the umpire of bending. In 1940 he adopted the leaping microphone to pipe player-umpire arguments to the fans.

This year he will try a magic-eye umpire on balls and strikes, although what will happen if the eye falls asleep and fails to catch a ball coming over the plate is open to question. Probably a balk on the contraption.

Camera At Plate

Anyway, Dumont already has designed his 1942 improvements. They include a photo-finish camera to catch plays at home plate so that when some outfielder comes tearing down the stretch, carrying 185 pounds, there will be no argument over a close finish.

The camera, like most of the other Dumont innovations, will be concealed under the ground. In fact, that Wichita park will offer a strange sight when someone accidentally unches all the outtons at once and all the contraptions leap up at the same time.

When a runner starts from third for home the button-puncher goes into action and the camera rises to record everything that happens within 10 feet of home plate. On close plays, Dumont says, the films will be developed immediately, and at the feature night games the lights in the park will be turned off and the pictures projected in slow motion, on a huge screen in the outfield.

Dumont admits that, for all the trouble involved, the showing of the pictures probably won't change an umpire's decision. Pictures or no pictures, an umpire always is right, isn't he?

Cause Discussion

"However," Dumont adds, "the pictures are bound to cause that much more discussion, pro and con, by the fans, and after all that's creating an added interest in the game. If the experiment is successful we'll have cameras concealed at every base in 1943."

It's dizzy and it's daffy, is all this push-button baseball, but Dumont can sit back and chuckle as the critics scoff at it. It's his automobile, and it's here to stay as far as he is concerned, if for no other reason than that attendance is growing steadily. Last year the Kansas State and the national tournaments drew a total of 160,000 fans at Wichita.

Playing rules, he points out, are the same as for organized baseball. It's only in the window dressing that the semi-pro game differs. Everything and everybody is organized, down to the umpires and scorers. There are hundreds of district tournaments over the country, 48 state championship events, a player-contract system, and a national association of leagues.

A. A. U. Entry Blanks Mailed

Entry blanks were sent yesterday to the 41 district associations of the Amateur Athletic Union and to each of the 1940 winners for the fifty-third annual National track and field championships which will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, on Saturday, Feb. 22. Crack athletes from all sections of the country will be on hand. The sizzling competitions that the nationals always produce resulted in eight records last year.

In all there will be 17 events on the program with the national interscholastic championships in the afternoon serving as a preliminary to the main show at night. The list of events calls for 60-yard dash, 600-yard run, 1,000-yard run, one-mile run, three-mile run, 70-yard high hurdles, one-mile walk, two-mile steeplechase, broad jump, high jump, pole vault, shot put, 35-pound weight throw, 880-yard relay, one-mile relay, sprint medley relay, and distance medley relay.

All of the 1940 champions are eligible to defend their titles. They are Mozel Ellerbe, Tuskegee, Ala., in the 60; Charlie Belcher, Atlanta, Ga., in the 600; John Borican, Bridgeton, N. J., in the 1,000; Chuck Fenske, Madison, Wis., in the mile; Greg Rice, South Bend, Ind., in the three miles; Allan Tolmich, Detroit, Mich., in the hurdles; Charlie Eschenbach, New York, in the walk; Joe McCluskey, New York, in the steeplechase; Anson Perina, Princeton, N. J., in the broad jump; Artie Byrnes, Springfield, Mass., in the high jump; Earle Meadows, Los Angeles, Calif., in the pole vault; Al Blozi, Washington, D. C., in the shot; Nile Perkins, Brunswick, Maine, in the weight throw; Seton Hall in the 880-yard relay, and N. Y. U. in the other three relays. The New York A. C. also will defend the team championship.

Entries close on Tuesday, Feb. 11, with Daniel J. Ferris at 233 Broadway, New York City.

Riggs, Kovacs Breeze Through Early Net Play

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—Favorites, paced by top-seeded Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Frankie Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., breezed through the second round of the Florida West Coast tennis tournament here yesterday.

Riggs, the nation's second ranking player and 1939 singles champion, easily hurdled Barney Wansker of St. Petersburg, 6—2, 6—0.

Kovacs, ranked third nationally and winner of the recent Dixie tournament at Tampa and the Florida State tourney at Orlando, defeated Ivy Wilson of St. Petersburg, 6—1, 6—3.

Third-seeded Hal Surface of Kansas City, Mo. won two matches, defeating Joe Dillon of St. Petersburg, 6—1, 6—1, and Lem Jacobus, another hometown product, 6—3, 6—2, to move into the quarter-finals.

Jack Kramer of Los Angeles, student at Rollins College, defeated Teddy Prior of West Palm Beach, 6—1, 6—0, and Frank Guernsey of Orlando, former national intercollegiate champion, trounced Al Douglas of St. Petersburg, 6—1, 6—2.

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Complete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	520,790
1941 volume to date	9,531,550
1940 volume to date	11,653,040

Stock Market Mixed; Early Rally Falters

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—A few rails, aircrafts and specialties today managed to tack modest amounts on to Wednesday's feeble rally, the first in 10 sessions, but many leaders stumbled after an early rising sortie.

Best prices were registered in the first hour on fair-sized volume. Gains ran to a point or so for favorites. These were whittled down or converted into declines. Dealings slackened to a crawl in falling intervals. Steels and motors were shaky although these stiffened in the final hour along with scattered issues elsewhere. Closing trends were slightly uneven. Transfers were around 500,000 shares.

Bullish forces were a bit discouraged by failure of the list to develop stronger follow-through tendencies and some who got aboard yesterday on the idea a technical comeback was in the offing again stepped aside to await more definite signs of revival.

Among the better stock performers were Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, Union Pacific, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Public Service of N. J., Standard Oil of N. J., Anaconda, American Can, Boeing, Bendix, Glenn Martin, Montgomery Ward and U. S. Gypsum.

Occasional reverses were suffered by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Westinghouse American Telephone, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Consolidated Edison, Sears Roebuck and International Harvester.

Rail Bonds Rise

A sustained demand for selected rail loans stood out in an otherwise quiet bond market today. Going into the final hour trading was lively in some of the western grangers as well as roads serving the eastern industrial area.

Quotations were higher in all sections of the list, but wide gains were exceptional, even among the carrier liens. The latter were notable chiefly for the brisk turnover in favored issues.

Gains of major fractions to more than 2 points appeared at times in loans of Illinois Central, Norfolk & Southern, Northern Pacific, and Alleghany Corp., but more representative were the modest advances in such bonds as Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, "F," Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, St. Paul 5s, and Delaware & Hudson refundings.

Bonds of industrial concerns mostly crept up, but Standard Oil of N. J. 3s lost a point in fairly heavy dealings. Foreign dollar obligations were quiet and about even. U. S. Governments were neglected, but the small volume was mostly at slightly lower prices.

Carloadings Drop 1.6 P. C. in Week; 8.4 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 700,440 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 18.

This was a decrease of 11,235 cars, or 1.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 54,058 or 8.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 113,784 or 19.4 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	299,195	1,900	†48,871
Less-than-carlot merchandise	147,065	†349	†4,146
Coal	146,747	5,605	12,893
Grain and grain products	31,287	3,134	†3,201
Livestock	12,543	501	†62
Forest products	37,582	142	†6,923
Ore	12,504	108	†2,463
Coke	13,517	194	†1,285

† Increase.

Wheat Prices Firm In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—A steady to shade higher price basis prevailed in the wheat pit during most of the session today, supplanting the recent period of weakness during which values slipped to the lowest levels in about a month.

Traders said the improved tone could be attributed largely to the fact that lower prices attracted scattered covering on the part of previous short sellers as well as some buying attributed to consuming interests. While spot prices are still at a good premium over loan rates, traders said the incentive to market grain under loan has been lessened.

Securities Tend Lower in London

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Weakness in kaffirs because of persistent Johannesburg liquidation had an adverse effect on the stock market today and at the close the tendency was heavy.

Gilt-edged issues showed some resistance, although a lower trend developed in the final stages.

Anglo-Iranian and Shell Transport & Trading were prominent among oils on the downside.

In industrials movement was small but mainly downward.

Domestic rails declined in the absence of buying interest.

Other sections were dull.

Norfolk So. Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Norfolk Southern Railroad to issue and sell to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation $938,000 of equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of 350 freight cars.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	52	52	52	
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jan 21
9	4⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	5	7	6¾	6⅞	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22½	22¼	22¼	Jan 17
19½	12½	Addressog (1)	3	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	Jan 22
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	17	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 22
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	⅝	⅞	⅞	Jan 22
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	6	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	3	23¼	23	23⅛	
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 20
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	5	156¾	155	155	—1½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 11
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	16	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	4	76½	76½	76½	—1
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1⅛e)	6	33¾	33½	33½	+ ⅛
18	11	AlphaCem(1⅛e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
23⅜	11⅜	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 16
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jan 22
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	7	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	+ ½
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	5	48¾	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅞
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	4	37½	37¼	37½	
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	5	1⅝	1½	1½	
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	*7	91⅝	90¾	90¾	+ ½
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	182¾	182¾	182¾	Jan 20
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	18	29½	29	29⅛	— ⅜
65	34	Am Car & F pf	4	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¼
23⅞	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jan 22
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	115	115	115	Jan 21
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (⅛g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
3¼	1¾	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
6⅜	2½	Am European	2	4¼	4	4¼	Jan 15
2⅜	¾	Am &'For Pow	5	1	1	1	
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	3	16¼	15½	15½	—1⅜
28¼	10¾	Am F P $7pf .35k	7	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 21
50½	23	Am-Haw SS (1a)	6	37	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	+ ¾
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	3	49¼	48½	48½	Jan 22
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 22
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jan 22
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13	13	13	Jan 13
97	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan 16
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	7	90¼	87⅞	87⅞	Jan 21
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	7	13⅜	13¼	13¼	Jan 22
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 17
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
63¼	34⅜	AmP&L$6pf1⅞k	6	44	43½	43⅞	
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	2	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	31	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¾e)	10	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	6	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
54	30¼	Am Sm & R(½g)	15	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ¼
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	151⅞	150⅞	150⅞	Jan 22
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	54	54	54	Jan 21
33⅜	19½	Am StFdrs(¼g)	6	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	2	10	10	10	Jan 21
17¼	11	Am Stove (.30g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 14
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	6	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	Jan 22
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	10	167	166⅜	166¾	— ¼
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	2	72	72	72	Jan 22
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	72	72	72	— ½
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155¾	155¾	155¾	Jan 21
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	33	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	—1
12	6	Am Woolen	7	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	4	59¼	58	58	— ¼
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	35	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ¼
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 21
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	30	30	30	Jan 20
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111½	111¼	111½	+ ½
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	9	5	4⅞	5	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pt	5	52⅞	52½	52½	— ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Jan 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾g)	10	32½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅝
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅛g)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
9½	3⅝	Artloom (¾g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 20
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	Jan 20
95	49½	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	98	98	98	—1
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	107	24⅜	24	24	+ ⅛
64½	49½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	15	66¾	66¼	66⅝	+ ⅜
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	29	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ln pf	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 21
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	10	23½	23⅛	23¼	— ⅜
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp ½e)	7	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	Jan 22
80½	57	Atlas Powr (4¼e)	2	70	70	70	— ¼
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 21
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	19	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
197⅛	123⅜	Bald Loco ct	18	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	21	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	20	5½	5¼	5⅜	
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 22
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jan 22
8⅞	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	Jan 17
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.15g)	5	9	8¾	8¾	
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	14	22	21⅝	21¾	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	2	28½	28	28	— ¾
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	Jan 22
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec 24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jan 14
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8	8	8	Jan 17
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1g)	36	36⅜	35¾	35⅞	+ ¼
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
17¼	11	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Jan 22
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	*1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	18	85	83¼	83⅝	— ⅝
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	130	130	130	+1½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
22⅜	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	72	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+1
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	3	33	33	33	+ ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	8	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	8	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
25¾	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	12	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 21
38⅜	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	36½	36½	36½	Jan 22
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	3	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
26¾	14½	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	26	23½	23	23¼	
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40¾	40½	40½	Jan 13
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jan 18
4⅛	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	15	6¼	6¼	6¼	
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	Jan 22
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	4	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	6	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	7	7	7	
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	2	31	31	31	
35¼	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jan 21
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	7	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (2½)	3	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ½
12½	7¼	Burr Add (.15g)	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Jan 22
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 20
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	6	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec 27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	6	7	6¾	6¾	
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	14	14	14	Jan 22
23½	11⅜	Canada Dry	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	21	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	1	37	37	37	— ¼
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	3½	3¼	3¼	Jan 21
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¾e)	1	30	30	30	Jan 20
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
75	39½	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	54⅞	54¾	54¾	Jan 21
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	46½	46½	46½	— ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
12½	5	Celotex Cp (¼g)	14	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	Jan 21
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta S	4	5	5	5	+ ¼
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 16
41½	22½	Cerro de P (1g)	9	31⅜	31	31¾	+ ½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4½	4½	4½	Jan 22
22	15	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jan 16
30⅜	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	Jan 21
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	9	43¼	42¾	43	+ ⅛
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	102	102	102	
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	6	3	3	3	
2½	⅞	Chi & Evan pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 13
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	1⅛	¾	¾	Jan 16
12½	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	8	8	8	Jan 15
15½	8⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	7	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43	43	43	
51⅜	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	4	52	51¾	52	+ ½
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 22
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 22
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 15
16⅛	9	Chickasha (1½e)	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ¼
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	2	2½	2¼	2½	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	61	66½	64¾	66½	+ ½
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	6	8¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3⅛e)	6	36⅜	36¼	36½	+ ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	30	30	30	Jan 21
41⅛	25⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	8	30	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	1	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	— ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+ ⅜
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	Jan 15
20	10⅛	Colgate P (1⅝a)	18	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	+ ⅛
102⅜	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	2	28	28	28	+ ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (⅛g)	3	18⅛	18	18	
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	3	20	19⅛	19½	— ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	19½	19½	19½	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.10g)	9	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	81⅞	81½	81⅞	+ ⅜
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	3	78½	78½	79½	Jan 21
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	1	28¼	29¼	29¼	
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jan 21
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	7	36½	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	Jan 20
16⅜	8	Comi Solv (¼e)	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
1¾	⅝	Com'th & South	6	¾	¾	¾	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	52	51¾	52	+ ⅝
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	47	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 13
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	3	16¾	16½	16½	Jan 22
31½	17⅝	Cons Aircr (2e)	8	28½	27¾	27¾	— ½
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	19	7	6⅞	6⅞	
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	36	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¼
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 16
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 22
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	3	3	3	Jan 22
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (½g)	26	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
2¼	⅞	Con RR Cub pt	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 20
5¼	2½	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pt	2	19	18½	19	Jan 22
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	Jan 22
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	5	15⅜	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	1	8¾	8¼	8¾	Jan 22
15⅜	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	87	85	87	+3
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	9	37⅞	37½	37½	— ¼
91¼	45⅝	Cont Dia F (½e)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	Jan 22
407¾	277⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
47¾	2	Cont Motors	16	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (1)	26	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	22	22	22	Jan 22
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	3	17	17	17	— ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	55⅞	55½	55⅞	Jan 20
65½	40½	Corn Prods (3)	8	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ¼
7½	3	Coty Inc (⅛e)	11	4¾	4½	4¾	Jan 22
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	3	¾	¾	¾	
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	8	18½	18	18¼	— ¾
32¾	17½	Cr ot Wh (1.60)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jan 22
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 22
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	3	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
45	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	Jan 21
21½	12	Crown Zel (¼g)	7	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
45⅞	25

Commerce and Finance

Russia Seen Unable to Get U. S. Goods Despite No Embargo

Business and Industry

SEC Outlines Integration Plan for UGI

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission drew its first pattern of an integrated public utility system under the Holding Company Act and applied it to the sprawling United Gas Improvement Company, which controls around $626,000,000 of utility property.

Reduced to simplest terms, the SEC made a tentative finding that to comply with the law UGI must reduce itself to a system comprising $350,000,000 worth of electric utility facilities in an area roughly 30 by 80 miles and centering in Philadelphia.

UGI would be limited to 11 electric companies operating in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware; to steam facilities operated by three companies, and to some real estate interests.

This would compare with the system as now constituted, which involves roughly $830,000,000 of assets; operates in 11 states from New Hampshire to Tennessee; includes four sub-holding companies, 38 electric and gas utilities subsidiaries, and 48 non-utility companies.

"Sharpen Issues"

SEC Chairman Jerome Frank said the action would "sharpen the issues" which are being faced in the broad integration program.

He declared that this was important from the standpoint of national defense because "at this time, industry must be served adequately and economically."

"Only management which is on the scene, thoroughly familiar with the special and constantly shifting needs of industry in its particular community and wholly absorbed in the solution of those and no other problems can do this job as we know today it must be done," Mr. Frank said. "This kind of management cannot come by remote control from 3,000 miles away."

The commission's outline was the first of its kind and was prepared at the request of UGI. When it was ordered some time ago to take steps toward integration, the company complained that the SEC had failed to suggest what should be done.

Prefacing its tentative conclusions concerning UGI, the SEC disclosed that they were reached by construing a clause of the Holding Company Act to mean that additional systems which might be retained by a holding company in addition to a "single" integrated system must be located "in the same state or states in which the 'single' system is located, or in states adjoining thereto."

This automatically precluded retention by UGI of businesses not located in Pennsylvania, Maryland or Delaware or states adjoining them.

Previous Finding

A finding previously made that the Holding Company Act made no provision for the inclusion of both gas and electric utilities in a "single" system had made it obvious that UGI would be asked to dispose of its extensive gas holdings.

The tentative conclusions in the UGI case are expected to be given close study by the industry for clues to the steps which the commission is most likely to demand with reference to eight other huge holding company systems which have been ordered to look to integration.

Several of these systems control more than $1,000,000,000 of assets each and spread from coast to coast.

Under the tentative findings, UGI would be required to dispose of its control of Concord Gas Company and Manchester Gas Company in New Hampshire; Nashville Gas and Heating Company in Tennessee and Connecticut Light and Power Company, New Haven Gas Light Company and the Hartford Gas Company in Connecticut, among others.

Among the many non-utility enterprises which would be separated from UGI are companies engaged in ice, ice cream, cold storage, water and water power, transportation, real estate, steam heat and sales businesses. These are scattered through Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

A. T. & T. Starts New Construction Job

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. announced today construction had started on a $20,000,000 underground cable system from Omaha to Sacramento.

A construction gang has started west from Omaha for Denver. When permission is secured from the Federal Communications Commission, a second gang will work East from Sacramento.

The line was expected to meet practically any demands for telephone communication between vital industrial centers, railheads and troop concentration points. It will link eastern cable networks with those of the far west and provide the first cross-country all-cable telephone circuit.

D. & R. G. Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad to issue $5,000,000 of trustees' certificates series H, to be sold at par plus accrued interest and the proceeds used to redeem an equal amount of outstanding certificates, series G.

Heads Advertisers

Wide World

Dudley L. Parsons

Manager of the Public Relations Department of the New York Trust Company, elected President of the New York Financial Advertisers at the annual meeting in New York City. Mr. Parsons succeeds Joseph Bame.

Cotton Consumption Shows an Increase During December

WASHINGTON (AP)—The census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during December totaled 775,472 bales of lint and 104,536 of linters, compared with 744,088 of lint and 108,117 of linters during November last, and 650,123 and 105,329 during December a year ago.

Cotton on hand Dec. 31 was reported held as follows: in consuming establishments, 1,833,864 bales of lint and 499,555 of linters, compared with 1,682,278 of lint and 453,422 of linters on Nov. 30 last, and 1,861,406 and 404,802 on Dec. 31 a year ago.

In public storage and at compresses, 15,046,513 bales of lint and 76,269 of linters, compared with 14,727,234 of lint and 70,288 of linters on Nov. 30 last, and 14,579,390 and 166,110 on Dec. 31 a year ago.

Imports during December totaled 5,906 bales, compared with 12,026 bales during November last, and 9,667 during December a year ago.

December exports totaled 107,375 bales of lint and 2,181 bales of linters, compared with 144,710 of lint and 1,653 of linters during November last, and 806,720 and 24,992 during December a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during December numbered 22,817,658, compared with 22,685,968 during November last, and 22,780,406 during December a year ago.

Auto Dealers Hear Output Curtailment Likely Next Summer

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The automobile industry faces possible curtailment of production next summer when the national defense program begins to swing into high speed and will have priority in obtaining steel, 500 delegates attending the National Automobile Dealers Association convention here were informed.

"Most automobile manufacturers now have enough steel on hand to carry them through their May and June production," said Howard V. Clark, Sales Manager of the sheet division, Carnegie Illinois Steel Company. "But filling of additional orders will depend then entirely upon the decisions of government priority boards."

The steel man added that his industry is producing at a rate of 99 per cent of capacity now and hoped to be able to fill all orders with the construction of new plants and the replacing of obsolete ones.

Donald R. Richberg, former National Recovery Administrator, warned delegates the defense program still was not moving fast enough.

"Only a small segment of business really recognizes the war danger," he said. "Most of them still believe it is business as usual."

Laws, Export Situation Make Embargo-Lifting Seem Gesture

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Administration's lifting of the moral embargo on shipments of certain war essentials to Russia seems like something like a whimsical gesture in view of the changes in the law and the export situation since the "moral embargo" was first laid down. Russia won't be able to get any of those things anyway. Under the Export License Act of June, 1940, the President has already placed aviation gasoline under license, and the airplane industry now has no time to fill Russian orders even if it wanted to. Aviation gasoline exports, in fact, have been banned to anywhere except the Western Hemisphere, and now that the moral embargo is lifted, the Administration can merely hold up export licenses for whatever was formerly under "moral" ban. The action seems like a gesture of friendliness to Ambassador Oumansky and little more.

The question, however, of whether war essentials are slipping out of the Americas into Axis hands is still a lively one. Though the export license system, recently extended to copper, zinc, potash, and other essentials, has cut off some uncertain dealings, the feeling is here that some extraordinary shenanigans are still going on in world trade.

As an example, Washington has recently moved to buy up Mexico's whole mercury and molybdenum supplies. Japan has been buying 50 tons of mercury a month from Mexico, and Russia, formerly unable to get molybdenum here under the moral embargo has reportedly been getting it from Mexico. We don't need either of them, because we produce most of the world's molybdenum and are self-sufficient in mercury at a fairly reasonable price level.

Round-About to Germany

The suspicion, of course, is that some of these supplies are going to Vladivostok (in some cases in American ships) and there being transported across the Trans-Siberian Railway (double-tracked a few years ago) and then shipped to Germany. There are conflicting stories about the importance of the recent Soviet-German trade treaty but the Germans claim great things for it. Russia has also resumed the buying of American cotton here in recent months. She grows about 4,000,000 bales herself, reputedly of pretty long-staple cotton, but the assumption is that American cotton, if it doesn't go directly to Germany, goes to Russia and releases Russian cotton for Germany. Incidentally the estimate is that if this is true, the American cotton costs the Germans about 25 cents a pound delivered.

Tops in this kind of long-distance trade is the guess that some American molybdenum has actually found its way to Germany. Since the moral embargo prevented it from going direct to Russia, it is supposed to have gone to Mexico, from there to Russia, and thence to Germany. The ways in which these rare metals move about the globe are sometimes devious and the traders involved don't ask for publicity. The export license system was designed to prevent some of it, for the authorities in Washington watch not only the immediate destination for which licenses are asked, but also the possible ultimate destination, and any conspicuous rise in requests for licenses for export to small South American or Central American countries results in refusal.

Just how these round-about purchases are paid for is likewise a mystery. Payments, presumably, are made in New York, and it is an odd fact that though Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian, and French funds are subject to U. S. Treasury control, German funds are not. One reason is that these other funds are controlled so that they won't fall into German hands. Another is that the Germans have ostensibly, very small funds here. Still another, it is said, is that the Germans make a practice of keeping their funds largely in the Bank of International Settlement, which in turn keeps a balance here. Hence, it is reported, it would be difficult for this government to lay its hands on German funds here.

Obtain Dollar Funds

The Germans have apparently obtained these dollar funds in various ways. Some are carried over from pre-war days. Many curious unofficial devices were used to convert so-called "registreed marks" into dollars, at of course an extremely low rate for the marks. Furthermore, the Germans may be selling some goods to Soviet Russia and obtaining credits which the Russians can build up here for the Germans in the form of dollar balances obtained by the Russians through the shipment of Russian gold to this country. Then last fall there was a remarkable story of a train of German-built Diesels turning up in Santiago, Chile, presumably carried there in pieces via the Trans-Siberian and trans-Pacific Russian or Japanese ship. Recently the Brazilians insisted the British release the last of three shipments of Krupp-built artillery, contracted for before the war, and already paid for by the Brazilians with coffee.

It will be remembered that last June the Germans contracted to deliver some 400,000 tons of steel in South America by October 1, counting on a quick victory over Britain and its navy. The delivery, it is said, was actually made, but with American instead of German steel. There have been rumors around New York for some time that many German firms in South America, unable to get German goods, had made connections with American suppliers and were handling their goods, and even using their money for anti-American, pro-Nazi activities down South. This story, apparently, has been partly confirmed from Washington sources in the last fortnight.

Japan Large Buyer

There is a strong feeling here that recent addition of leading nonferrous metals to the export license list was aimed at Japan. That country was a large buyer of American scrap steel until it was embargoed last fall, and is reported to have taken in recent years nearly 9,000,000 tons, which must have contributed materially to the biulding of Japan's fleet.

Japan has also recently been a considerable buyer of copper here. This was not necessarily American-mined copper, since we import considerable copper from South America under bond for refining, South American refining facilities being inadequate in some countries.

Last month President C. Donald Dallas of Revere Copper & Brass said that "This country shipped 3,775 tons of zinc to Japan in October, bringing the total to 12,042 tons for the first ten months of 1940, every pound of which was badly needed by domestic fabricators engaged in supplying our own and British defense needs. You can't make cartridge brass without zinc. Brass is used not only for cartridges and shells, but it also goes into the production of detonator caps, rotating bands, fuse caps and many other parts in the armament and munitions fields."

U. S. Gold Imports For Week Lowest Since June, 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dwindling gold holdings of the British empire caused gold imports to fall last week to $4,152,581—the lowest for any week since June 24, 1938.

The only Empire gold which entered the United States in the week ended Jan. 15 was $2,074,956 from Canada and smaller amounts totaling less than $150,000 from British Guiana, South Africa, and Hong Kong.

Next to the Canadian shipment, the largest cargoes last week were $784,699 from Mexico and $484,967 from the Philippine Islands.

Part of the imports, however, were deposited in the earmark accounts of foreign governments and central banks in the Federal Reserve System. The total of these accounts increased $2,026,015 to $1,803,875,326.

Silver imports were $1,190,840, about the usual amount, and included $642,501 from Mexico, $174,516 from Japan, $18,034 from Canada, and $116,201 from Peru.

Silver exports were $45,511. No gold was exported.

Owens-Illinois Net Declines in 1940

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—W. E. Levis, newly elected Board Chairman of the Owen-Illinois Glass Co., reported net earnings of the company and its subsidiaries approximated $7,136,000 in 1940, compared with $8,434,914.74 for 1939. Last year's earnings were equivalent to approximately $2.70 a share, compared with $3.17 for 1939.

Mr. Levis, President since 1930, continues as Chairman of the Executive Committee in addition to his new duties. J. P. Levis, formerly Vice-President and general manager, was elected President.

Directors of the Owen-Illinois Pacific Coast Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of Owens-Illinois Glass Co., elected J. P. Levis as Chairman of the Board and Henry S. Wade, formerly Vice-President and general manager, President.

Mass. Investors Trust

NEW YORK (AP)—Massachusetts Investors Trust, an investment concern, reported the net asset value per share on December 31 equalled $18.10, compared with $16.90 on June 30, 1940, and $20.98 at the end of 1939.

Cash in U. S. Purses Rises to $527 For Every Man, Woman and Child

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ready cash in American purses or bank accounts has reached the record-breaking figure of approximately $69,500,000,000—an average of about $527 for every man, woman and child.

Federal Reserve Board experts who worked out this estimate said it was at least $13,000,000,000 larger than in the best days of 1928-29. It meant a gain of more than $5,000,000,000 in the last year.

The estimate represented total bank deposits and the currency in circulation outside of banks, but excluded inter-bank deposits.

Theoretically, it was the total of what Americans could spend in a single day without borrowing. Actually, it was about eight times as much money as exists in the country. This was possible because of the every-day procedure of banks lending out depositors' money and the borrowers redepositing the funds again.

The big gain in the last year was said to have been largely the result of British and other foreign money coming to the United States either for war purchases or safekeeping, plus better business.

The huge figure was composed of approximately $34,000,000,000 of demand deposits (checking accounts), $28,000,000,000 of time or savings deposits, and about $7,500,000,000 of coin and currency in circulation outside of banks (excluding over $1,000,000,000 cash in bank vaults).

Output of Recoverable Gold in U. S. Up 4 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that in 1940 production of recoverable gold in the United States and territories amounted to 5,905,052 fine ounces, a four per cent increase over 5,672,485 ounces in 1939.

It said the gold, valued at $35 per fine ounce, was worth $206,676,820, compared with $198,536,975 in 1939.

California contributed 24 per cent of the 1940 production, Philippine Islands 18 per cent, Alaska 13, South Dakota 10, Colorado 6, Nevada 6, Utah 6, Arizona 5, Montana 5, and other States 7 per cent.

Greater Steel Output in U. S. Seen Possible

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A metallurgist expressed belief the nation's steel production could be increased as an aid to defense with comparatively little or no expansion of existing facilities through use of idle Bessemer steel converters.

H. W. Graham of Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation made the statement in conjunction with the company's announcement that three steel companies and a foundry had been licensed to use J. and L.'s Bessemer flame control process. They were Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Wheeling Steel and the Campbell, Wyant and Cannon Foundry Co. of Muskegon, Mich.

The flame control, which the company describes as the first basic improvement in the Bessemer method since it was developed about a century ago, determines by photo-electric cells and recording devices the completion of steel making in Bessemer furnaces. Such control, the company claims, improves the uniformity of the steel, overcoming an inherent weakness of the Bessemer method. Previously, skilled operators judged the completion of the operation.

Although Bessemer furnaces at one time produced the bulk of the nation's steel, the slower open hearth furnace process has grown steadily in popularity because of greater uniformity of the open hearth steel, easier control, and the fact that open hearths can use scrap.

Although Mr. Graham claimed for Bessemer steel qualities such a machinability, weldability and stiffness, he emphasized that it could not be used interchangeably for open hearth steel without restriction. There are many idle Bessemer converters which can be put to work, he said.

In the Bessemer process, converters are loaded with molten pig iron and air is blown into the furnace to burn out the silicon, carbon, manganese and impurities. Under the open hearth method, heat is applied to the furnace to convert pig iron or pig iron mixed with scrap into steel.

The Bessemers, because of the simplicity of the operation, can turn out 150 tons of steel in 1½ hours, while the open hearths require 12 to 18 hours to produce the same amount.

At present, with the industry working at 99 per cent of capacity, the ratio of Bessemer to open hearth steel production on a tonnage basis is about .070 to 1, while in 1886 it was 10 to 1.

Farm Wage Rates On Jan. 1 Show A 5 Point Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that the general level of farm wage rates on January 1 stood at 124 per cent of the 1910-14 average, 5 points higher than a year earlier.

The index declined since October was only 5 points whereas the usual seasonal decrease is about 7 points during this period, the department said in a monthly report.

The condition was attributed to a limited supply of farm labor available for hire at current wage levels, together with a somewhat stronger demand for their services.

Rates in southern New England were said to have actually advanced a little since October because defense industries are competing with dairymen for labor. In most other sections, however, there were seasonal declines.

The department said the national average of farm labor supply, expressed as percentage on demand, was 99.1 on January 1 compared with 114.7 a year ago. This was the smallest January 1 figure since 1924.

The number of hired workers employed on January 1 was estimated at 1,649,000, or 71,000 higher than a year ago. The total number of persons employed on farms, including hired and family workers, on January 1 was estimated at 8,614,000, compared with 11,735,000 on October 1 and 8,641,000 on Jan. 1, 1940.

Retail Food Costs Increase 1.4 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An advance of 1.4 per cent in the retail costs of food in large cities between November 12 and December 17 was reported by the U. S. Department of Labor. The rise was attributed to a sharp increase in the price of butter, a seasonal advance in the price of fresh vegetables, and higher prices for other important foods, such as milk, flour, cured pork, and lard, the report stated.

Notwithstanding these advances, food costs on December 17 were still relatively low as compared with recent years. The index of 54 foods was 2.4 per cent higher than for December, 1939, but about 3 per cent under the 1935-39 average.

In mid-December prices of 22 of these foods, including butter, potatoes, fresh milk and roasting chickens, were higher than in November; 14, including pork chops, eggs, oranges and sugar were lower, and for 18 there was no change. As compared with December of last year, 29 foods were quoted at higher prices. Beef, roasting chickens, butter, eggs, and apples were from 9 to 17 per cent higher this year than last. Eighteen foods sold at lower prices. The largest reductions reported were for potatoes, cabbage, coffee, lard and sugar.

Newspaper Advertising Jumps Four Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Advertising placed by retailers in the newspapers of 82 major cities totaled 17,214,048 lines for the week ended January 11, according to Advertising Age.

This total is 665,000 lines greater than the volume of retail advertising carried in the same cities during the corresponding week of 1940. For that week volume was 16,548,372 lines, the 1941 figure showing an increase of 4 per cent.

Canadian Domestic Exports Decline In Value in December

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian domestic exports in December, excluding gold totaled were valued at $97,621,000 in comparison with $117,452,000 in November and $101,021,000 in December, 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Leading exports during December with figures for December, 1939, in parentheses: Automobiles and parts, $12,941,000 ($2,185,000); newsprint paper, $12,394,000 ($11,245,000); wheat, $9,318,000 ($26,041,000); planks and boards, $5,649,000 ($3,976,000); wood pulp, $5,393,000 ($3,932,000); fishery products, $3,550,000 ($2,786,000); furs, $3,176,000 ($2,077,000); meats, $3,111,000 ($5,409,000).

Other leading exports were wheat flour, $1,217,000 ($3,040,000; cotton, $1,206,000 ($215,000); machinery, other than farm, $1,108,000 ($726,000); asbestos, $1,295,000 ($2,135,000); chemicals, $1,983,000 ($2,194,000); cheese, $570,000 ($524,000); pulpwood, $645,000 ($637,000); soda compounds, $618,000 ($476,000); rubber, $766,000 ($1,036,000); alcoholic beverages, $822,000 ($819,000); farm implements, $486,000 ($703,000); silver, $550,000 ($560,000).

Public Relations Expert Urges More Democracy in Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Greater democracy in business, with more representation for labor and other interested groups, would avoid the tendency toward increased government controls, according to Dr. Edwin C. Nourse of the Brookings Institution.

Dr. Nourse, speaking before 175 executives attending the public relations institute at the Harvard Club, cited examples in which short-sighted concerns had refused to deal democratically with immediate problems of operation, with the result that government inspectors had taken a hand.

Experts Speak

Experts in the field of government, labor and consumer education spoke at the symposium conducted by the American Council on Public Relations headed by Prof. Rex Harlow, of Stanford University, at which 80 major industries were represented. Business leaders heard addresses on changing requirements in consumer demand, arguments for and against the closed shop, discussion how public opinion is propagandized, and on the relations between business and governmental bureaucracy.

In his advocacy of more democracy in business operations, Dr. Nourse declared that the idea of a business directed by a small handful of executives was undergoing a rapid metamorphosis.

"The problem of perfecting the democratic machinery for the conduct of business," he said, "is to perfect machinery through which the several parties can discuss their interests and see what the counterclaims are. They can then come to an answer which is essentially a democratic majority type of answer."

Arguments for and against the closed shop in industry were presented by Prof. Don D. Lescohier, of the University of Wisconsin, who held that the closed shop was not a matter of principle, but one of expediency.

According to Professor Lescohier, the closed shop denies the ideal of freedom of choice so far as union membership is concerned; gives the unions excessive regulatory control over the future labor supply through control of the apprentice system; compels employees to join unions and pay dues against their will; increases the company's unit labor costs, and holds the danger of dragging the company into inter-union quarrels.

Favoring Arguments

Arguments in favor of the closed shop, as put by Professor Lescohier, were that its maintenance provides strong bargaining power for the union; that union discipline is thereby improved; that the fear is removed of gradual undermining of the union through the hiring of nonunion workers to replace discharged union men, and that union conditions are favorable to all labor and hence all should pay the bill.

"There is but one issue involved in the closed shop which raises a question of principle," Professor Lescohier added. "It is whether an employer can justify, to himself and his men, compelling workmen who have been working for him for a considerable time, on a nonunion basis to join a union and pay dues to that union as a condition for retaining their jobs."

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Brokers Cite Objections To Dual-Deal Ban

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Harry E. Tracy, Secretary of the Boston Stock Exchange, testified at a Securities Commission hearing today that the exchange had an operating loss of $35,166 during 1940.

Questioning by Gerhard S. Gesell, SEC counsel, brought out, however, that income from other sources, such as investments, reduced the exchange's net loss for the year to $7,548. Mr. Tracy said that the principal source of income was from the operation of the Boston Clearing House.

Tracy Testifies

Mr. Tracy was called to the stand as the final Boston witness in a hearing to determine whether the SEC should order the New York Stock Exchange to rescind its ban on multiple trading. The Boston Exchange has been a leader in the fight on the New York rule, which has not yet become fully effective.

The multiple trading ban is intended to require New York exchange members who also are members of other exchanges to do their trading for their own accounts in New York when it involves stocks listed in New York.

Mr. Gesell put into the record tables of the volume of trading in a list of securities selected at random which showed that the volume on the Boston exchange ranged from 2.5 per cent to 4.2 per cent of that on the New York exchange among those particular stocks.

Arthur M. Betts, Chairman of the Chicago Stock Exchange, testified that 79 of the 300 members of the Chicago association also were members of the New York exchange and accounted for about three-fourths of the trading volume at Chicago.

He described the dual members as the "cream of our membership" and said that they had been very active in directing the exchange policies.

Many New Lstings

Of the 327 securities listed last year, he said, 102 were listed also on the New York exchange.

Mr. Betts testified that from 1920 to 1940 there had been 1,000 new listings on the Chicago exchange and that 100 of the "best" of these had left Chicago in favor of being listed on the New York exchange. In the early days, he said, there had been no effort to hold such stocks in Chicago because of the volume of new listings, but with the decline in new securities seeking listing it had become important to keep as many as possible.

Near the end of Mr. Tracy's testimony, SEC counsel raised the question of whether the Boston exchange restricted its members in their trading on other exchanges in the same way that the New York Exchange proposes under its multiple trading ban.

Mr. Tracy testified that while the Boston and New York exchanges had rules very similarly worded, the Boston exchange never had interpreted its rule to have the effect of prohibiting a member from trading as a principal on another exchange in securities listed in both cities.

At yesterday's hearing, George N. Proctor, Boston securities dealer, testified that he would not want to continue in business if the New York Stock Exchange enforced its rule against multiple trading, which the SEC has asked be rescinded.

Harry W. Besse, a partner in the Boston firm of Draper, Sears & Co., which has memberships both in Boston and New York, expressed the opinion that "in many stocks it would be impossible to operate profitably without the New York affiliation" because of the commissions paid by non-members.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.60	2.85
Amerex Hold	12.00	13.50
Am Business Shrs	2.89	3.12
Axe-Houghton Fd	10.53	11.32
Boston Fund	13.85	14.89
British Type Inv	.10	.25
Broad St Invest Inv	20.68	22.36
Bullock Fund	12.19	13.37
Canadian Inv Fund	2.55	3.35
Century Shrs Tr	24.87	26.74
Chain Store Inv	15.97	16.99
Dividend Shrs	1.07	1.11
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	17.61	18.71
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.63	11.29
Equity Corp $3 pf	20.23	20.30
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.84	17.06
Fund Investors Inc	13.42	16.90
General Capital	26.36	28.34
General Investors Tr	4.51	4.91
Incorp Investors Tr	13.97	15.02
Inst Bank Shrs	.97	1.02
Inst Sec: Insur	1.21	1.33
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd*	31.70	31.70
Loomis Sayles Mut*	75.80	75.80
Maryland Fund	3.40	4.35
Massachusetts Invest Tr	17.91	19.26
Mutual Invest	8.98	9.82
Nation Wide Voting	1.06	1.20
Nekw England Fund	10.86	11.71
Old Colony Trust Assoc	15.75	17.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.35	.40
Putnam Fund	12.24	13.09
Quarterly Income Shrs	5.30	6.25
Railway & Light Sec	7.00	8.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	101.00	—
Repub Invest Fund	3.36	3.75
Scudder Stevens & Clark	80.30	81.92
Spencer Trask Fund	13.37	14.19
Standard Util Inc	.20	.25
State Street Invest	60.25	63.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.49	.54
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73	.81
Wellington Fund	13.63	14.99
World Investment Tr	3.03	3.36
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.125	4.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.45	—
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.17	—
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.70	—
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.70	—
Diversified Tr C	3.30	—
Diversified Tr D	5.05	5.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.45	3.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.31	5.09
Nation Wide Sec	3.35	....
North AbDond Tr Ctfs	43.50	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.95	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.41	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.56	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.94	....
Repres Tr Shrs	9.02	9.52
Super of Am Tr AA	2.16	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.75	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.85	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.00	1.825
First Boston Corp	15.875	17.375
Schoellkopf-Hutton&Pom	1.25	.50

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	28.33	31.07	S-1	23.28	25.53
B-2	22.68	24.88	S-2	12.18	13.40
B-3	14.05	15.45	S-3	8.48	9.78
B-4	7.09	7.78	S-4	3.45	3.84
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	15.37	16.82	K-2	11.28	12.45

*Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-43	107.28	107.28	107.28
1 3¼s 46-44	108.29	108.29	108.29
2 2¾s 47-45	109.4	109.4	109.4
1 2½s 45	108.14	108.14	108.14
1 3s 48-46	111.9	111.9	111.9
1 3¼s 49-46	111.7*8	111.28	111.28
10 2½s 53-49	107.5	107.5	107.5
2 5s 55-51	112	112	112
21 2s 55-53	103	103	103
26 2¾s 65-60	108.30	108.26	108.26

New York City Bonds

29 3s 80	101⅞	101¾	101⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	47½	47½	47½
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	103	103	103
1 Alleghany cv 5s 44	96½	96½	96½
2 Alleghany cv 5s 49	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
67 Alleghany 5s 50 st	61½	60⅝	61½
5 Allegh Val 4s 42	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
18 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	106¾	106¾
15 Am&For P8s 2030	88½	88	88
11 AmI&Chem 5½s 49	104	103½	103½
12 Am T&T 5½s 43	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¼	108	108
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105½	105½
1 Arm Del 4s '57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅝	105½	105½
19 AT&SF 4s '95	110	109⅞	109⅞
1 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	92	92	92
14 AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅝	103¼	103¼
6 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
68 A C L cone 1st 4s '52	78½	78	78
5 A C Line cit 4s '52	73	73	73
127 A C Line 4½s '64	65⅝	64½	65⅜
24 A C Line 5s '45	82	81½	81½
7 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	37¾	37¼	37¼
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	33	33	33
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	85⅝	85¾	85¾
21 B&O 1st 4s '95 '41	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
21 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	73½	73½	73½
32 B&O '95 st A	43⅜	42¾	43
32 B&O '95 st C	47⅞	47½	47⅝
28 B&O 2000 st D	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝
70 B&O '95 F	43	42⅝	42⅝
49 B&O cv '60 st	17¾	17½	17½
6 B&O 4s '48	73¾	73½	73¾
13 B&OPL&WV 4s '51st	60¾	60¾	60¾
11 B&O S W '50 st	48¾	48⅝	48⅝
3 B&O T C 4s '59	56½	56½	56½
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	55	55	55
2 Bang & A cv 4s '51 st	55	53¾	53½
1 Bell TPs 5s '48 B	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
11 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106	105⅞	106
6 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104½	104½	104½
8 Beth Stl 3s '60	102	101⅞	102
3 Boston&Me 5s '67	79¾	79¾	79¾
13 Boston&Me 4½s '70	25½	24¾	25
5 Boston&Me 4s '60	22⅝	22	22
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
15 Buf R&P '57 st	47¾	47	47
1 Buf R&P '57 st reg	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Bur C R&No 5s '34	41¼	41¼	41¼
3 Bush Term 5s '55	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	93½	93½	93½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93½	93½	93½
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	105	105	105
2 Can Pacific 5s '44	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	54½	54¼	54½
5 Caro Cen 4s '49	41½	41½	41½
5 Caro C&O 4s '65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Celanese 3s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	92½	92½	92½
5 Cn of Ga 5s '59 C	1½	1½	1½
12 Cn NY Pow 3¾s '62	107	106¾	107
108 Cen Pac 5s '60	53¼	52¼	52½
18 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72	71⅞	72
1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s '54	66	66	66
6 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	15¼	15	15
9 Certain-td 5½s '48	90¼	90	90
10 C&O 3½s '96 D	105½	105⅜	105½
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
6 Chi & Alton 5s '49	10¼	10⅛	10¼
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	86	86	86
6 CB&Q 4½s '77	77	77	77
16 CB&Q gen 4½s '58	86	85	85
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99	99	99
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93½	92	92½
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16½	16½	16½
62 Chic GtWest4s'59	32½	32¼	32½
7 Chi I & L 6s '47	21½	21½	21½
1 Chi I & L 5s '47	20½	20¼	20¼
28 Chi I & L 4s '47	19¼	19¼	19¼
45 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¼	6¼
13 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1¾	1¼	1¾
42 CM&SP 4½s '89C	34¾	34	34
14 CM&SP 4½s '89E	34¾	34¾	34¾
31 CM&SP gen 4s '89	34	34	34
3 Chi & NW 6½s '36	23¾	23¾	23¾
22 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12¾	12¾	12¾
14 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	1¾	1¾	1¾
10 Chi & NW 3½s 87	18½	18⅜	18⅜
2 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 CRI & P 4½s 52 A ct	7¼	7¼	7¾
5 CRI & P 5s 1st 4½s 60	1¼	1¼	1¼
20 CRI & P 4 88	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
10 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 CSL & NO 5s 51	76	76	76
2 Cin Un Sta 3¼s 63	109	109	109
14 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	107	107	107
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	102	102	102
23 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	92¾	92⅜	92¾
20 CCC&StL 4½s 77	60½	60	60⅛
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	54⅜	54¾	54⅜
1 CCC&StL 5s 93 B	90	90	90
1 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	88½	88½	88½
5 Cleve Un Term 5s 73	78¼	78⅜	78⅜
1 Col F & I 5s 70	85	85	85
13 Col & So 4½s 80	16	15½	15½
28 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104½	104⅝
8 Coml Mack inc 6s ww	39⅝	39½	39½
1 Comwith Ed 2¾s 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Comwlth Ed cv 2½s58	115½	115½	115½
3 Conn R&L 4½s 51 st	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106⅛	106	106
3 Consum Pow 3¼s6	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Contin Oil 4½s'48	106	106	106
1 Cuba RR 7½s46	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Cuba RR 6s46	18½	18½	18½
2 Curtis Pub 3s55	98½	98½	98½
3 Dayton P&L 3s70	107	107	107
34 Del & Hud rfg 4s43	54	52⅞	52⅞
1 Del P&L 4¼s'69	105½	105½	105½
2 D & RG 4s36	85⅝	84⅝	85¼
5 D & RG West 5s55	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 D & RG 5s55 asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Det Edis 3½s66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 Det T Tun 4½s'61	102	101½	101½
2 Dow Chem 2¼s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Dul Missabe&I 3½'62	106½	106½	106½
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s'70	105	104⅞	104⅞
5 El Paso & SW 5s'65	59	59	59
27 Erie rfg 5s'67	18½	18⅜	18½
11 Erie rfg 5s'75	18½	18⅜	18½
8 Erie 1st 4s'96	85	84½	85
15 Erie gen lien 4s'96	44¾	44½	44½
2 Erie Gene 6s'57	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Firestone T&R 3½'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Fla East Cs 5s'43	43¾	43	43¾
3 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	66	66	66
18 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89¾	89½	89½
2 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	20	20	20
3 Goodrich 4½s 56	106	106	106
3 Goth Stl Ho 5s 46	80	80	80
10 Gouv & Osweg 5s 42	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	107¼	107	107¼
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	101½	101½	101½
1 Gt Nor Ry 6s 76 D	94¾	94¾	94¾
18 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	95	94½	94½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
150 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61 reg	107½	107½	107½
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 C	105¼	105	105
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99¾	99½	99½
5 Gulf M & N 5s 50	84½	84½	84½
2 Gulf M & N 5½s 50	88	88	88
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	66	66	66
3 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	37⅝	37½	37½
11 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	83¾	83¼	83¾
19 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	30½	29⅞	29⅞
44 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46	45½	46
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11¾	11¾	11¾
14 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42	42	42
30 Ill Cen 4s 52	47	46	46⅞
15 Ill Cen 4s 53	45¼	44⅝	44¾
61 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46⅛	45⅞	46
183 Ill Cen 4½s 66	45¾	44⅝	44¾
3 Ill Cen 5s 53	53	52⅝	53
3 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51reg	60	60	60
180 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	48¼	47⅝	48⅝
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45⅝	44¾	44¾
2 Inspir Cop 4½s 52	100	100	100
18 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	100	100	100
30 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	11⅝	11	11¼
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
9 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	51½	51½	51½
6 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	7¾	7¾	7¾
8 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞
52 Int T&T 4½s 52	40½	39¾	39⅞
62 Int T&T 5s 55	42¼	41⅞	42
5 James F&Clea 4s 59	57½	57½	57½
5 K C South 5s '50	71	71	71
6 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108⅝	108¾
2 Kentucky Cen 4s '87	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3 Ky Ind T 4½s '61 st	80	80	80
2 Kopers Co 4s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	58	58	58
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	62⅝	62½	62⅝
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
8 Lac Gas 5½s '57	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 L E&West 2d 5s '41	97¼	97	97
1 Leh & NY 4s '45	42¾	42¾	42¾
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	66	66	66
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	40¼	40¼	40¼
4 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	47	47	47
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝
47 Lehigh Val 4½s 2003 st	26¼	25	25
75 Lehigh Val 4s 2003 st	24¼	22	23
50 Liggett & M 7s '44	122½	122½	122½
47 Lorillard Co. 7s '44	122½	122	122½
6 Lou & N 4½s 2003	100¾	100	100
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
11 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	90½	90½	90½
6 LoudeN Au Kx Cln4s'55	110¼	110	110
1 Marion St Shov 6s '47	92	92	92
2 Marion St Sh 6s '47st	92	92	92
5 Met Ed 4½s'68	111	111	111
1 Mich Cent 5s '69	88½	88½	88½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Mil&Nor cn 4½s'39	32	32	32
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	⅞	⅞	⅞
7 MSP&SSMar3½s'78	67	67	67
18 MSP&SSM cons 6s'38	9½	9½	9½
15 MSP&SSM gtd 6s'38	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	84	84	84
34 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	17	16¾	16¾
4 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	4¼	3⅞	4¼
3 M-K-T 4½s '78	15½	15	15
44 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	31	30	30
23 M-K-Tex 4½s '62 B	18	14½	14½
7 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20¾	20½	20¾
99 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
19 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22	21¼	21¼
49 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	22	21¼	21¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛
18 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 MonWPaPubSv6s'65	111¼	111½	111½
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	106⅛	106	106
11 Mor & Essex 5s '55	39	39	39
29 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35½	34⅝	34⅞
17 Mor&Essex1¼s 2000	40	39⅝	39¾
2 Nash&ChaStL 4s '78	71	71	71
6 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104¼	104	104
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	127	127	127
6 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	74½	75	74
31 N Orl Term 4s 53	72⅝	71½	72⅝
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	39½	39½	39½
3 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	38	38	38
2 NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct	36¾	36⅝	36¾
3 NO Tex&M 5s 56	36¾	36¾	36¾
8 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	35	35	35
3 NY&GreenwdL5s46	42	42	42
1 NY&Putnam 4s 93	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
38 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68½	68	68½
139 NYC 4½s2013 A	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
23 NYC cn 4s 98	67¼	66¾	66¾
7 NYC 3¾s 46	93⅞	93¾	93¾
12 NYC cv 3½s 52	65¾	65⅝	65⅝
7 NYC&HR 3½s 97	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
27 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	67½	67	67
4 NY Chi&St L 6s 50	81	81	81
12 NYChi&StL 6s 41	93¼	92¼	92¼
47 NY Chi&StL 5½s 74A	74¾	74	74¾
58 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62½	62	62¼
8 NY Chi&StL 4s 46	91¾	91¾	91¾
11 NY Connect 3½s 65	99⅜	99	99⅜
11 NY Dock Co 4s 51	61½	61	61
2 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108	108	108
33 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	23⅜	23¼	23½
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	41	41	41
27 NYNH&H 4½s 67	23	22½	22½
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	21	20½	20½
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	20½	20½	20½
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	20¼	20¼	20¼
13 NYNH&H 3½s 54	19¾	19¾	19¾
29 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	19¾	19¼	19¼
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110½	110½	110½
23 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6¾	6½	6¾
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
1 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	88¼	88	88
4 Pac Pict cv 3¼s '47	105½	105½	105½
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	104	103¾	104
5 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41ct	79½	78	79
5 Norf & W 4s '96	126¾	126¾	126¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106½	106½	106½
15 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
15 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	104¼	105¾	105⅜
102 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69¾	68¾	69¾
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	61⅜	61½	61½
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	61⅜	61	61
16 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	58	57½	57¾
178 Nor Pac 4s '97	80⅜	79⅝	79⅝
31 Nor Pac 4s '97	80⅜	79⅝	79⅝
31 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47¼	47	47
38 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109	109	109
139 NYC 4½s2013 A	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
23 NYC cn 4s 98	67¼	66¾	66¾
7 NYC 3¾s 46	93⅞	93¾	93¾
12 NYC cv 3½s 52	65¾	65⅝	65⅝
7 NYC&HR 3½s 97	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
27 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	67½	67	67
4 NY Chi&St L 6s 50	81	81	81
12 NYChi&StL 6s 41	93¼	92¼	92¼
47 NY Chi&StL 5½s 74A	74¾	74	74¾
58 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62½	62	62¼
8 NY Chi&StL 4s 46	91¾	91¾	91¾
11 NY Connect 3½s 65	99⅜	99	99⅜
11 NY Dock Co 4s 51	61½	61	61
2 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108	108	108
33 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	23⅜	23¼	23½
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	41	41	41
27 NYNH&H 4½s 67	23	22½	22½
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	21	20½	20½
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	20½	20½	20½
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	20¼	20¼	20¼
13 NYNH&H 3½s 54	19¾	19¾	19¾
29 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	19¾	19¼	19¼
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110½	110½	110½
23 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6¾	6½	6¾
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
1 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	88¼	88	88
4 Pac Pict cv 3¼s '47	105½	105½	105½
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	104	103¾	104
5 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41ct	79½	78	79
5 Norf & W 4s '96	126¾	126¾	126¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106½	106½	106½
15 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
15 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	104¼	105¾	105⅜
102 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69¾	68¾	69¾
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	61⅜	61½	61½
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	61⅜	61	61
16 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	58	57½	57¾
178 Nor Pac 4s '97	80⅜	79⅝	79⅝
31 Nor Pac 4s '97	80⅜	79⅝	79⅝
31 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47¼	47	47
38 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109	109	109
139 NYC 4½s2013 A	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
23 NYC cn 4s 98	67¼	66¾	66¾
7 NYC 3¾s 46	93⅞	93¾	93¾
12 NYC cv 3½s 52	65¾	65⅝	65⅝
7 NYC&HR 3½s 97	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
27 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	67½	67	67
4 NY Chi&St L 6s 50	81	81	81
12 NYChi&StL 6s 41	93¼	92¼	92¼
47 NY Chi&StL 5½s 74A	74

Lindbergh Urges Negotiated Peace Now

Continued from Page 1

defense, however, we lose in attack," he continued.

The United States, Germany, and Japan are the three great centers of aviation strength, he said, omitting to mention Britain in any way. America is "the nation most fortunately situated" from the viewpoint of aviation defense against attack, he said.

"Our position is greatly strengthened for defense by aviation and greatly weakened for attack," he said.

"I base this statement upon two facts. First, that an invading army and its supplies must still be transported by sea. Second, that aviation makes it more difficult than ever before for a navy to approach a hostile shore."

Strong Defense, Weak Offense

Colonel Lindbergh said of American aviation:

"Because of the existing European crisis, I should say that we would be wise to construct as rapidly as possible a total air force of about 10,000 thoroughly modern fighting planes plus reserves. This number would, I believe, be adequate to insure American security regardless of the outcome of the present European war. Whether our air force should be increased or decreased in the more distant future will be decided by circumstances which we cannot now foresee."

"Aviation strengthens the defensive position of America," he said. "First, because it is impossible for an enemy to invade this continent by means of aircraft alone; second, because transoceanic bombing is indecisive; third, because our own air force makes it more difficult than ever before for an enemy to approach our shores.

"However, I believe we are faced with the reverse situation when we contemplate sending our military forces abroad. Almost every advantage we have in defense would be a disadvantage to us in attack. It would then be our problem to cross the sea in ships, and force a landing against the established air bases of our enemy."

For Negotiated Peace

Colonel Lindbergh said he was in Germany in 1933 and 1938 studying their aircraft. Asked by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York if his views had not been confirmed, he said he felt his comment had been "inexcusably conservative." Germany's air force in 1938 was "the best in the world at that time," he said.

He was asked which side he preferred to see win in Europe, by Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas. In a clear, cool voice he replied:

"I prefer to see neither side win; I believe in a negotiated peace; and I believe that a conclusive victory would end in a prostrated Europe."

America's present policy would incur the post-war enmity of all Europe, he asserted.

A minute later he said:

"I think that a negotiated peace would be to the best interests of the United States.

"I believe that negotiations become more and more difficult as time passes, and the position of England more and more desperate."

Colonel Lindbergh said he was "not in sympathy with either side" —that he was in sympathy "with the people of both sides."

Applause broke out from an audience apparently sympathetic to the colonel as he repeated that he did not think it mattered which side won.

Why He Opposes Bill

He said he opposed the lease-lend bill for two reasons, "one, that it was one more step away from democracy, and two, that it was one step closer to war."

He opposed the Administration's foreign policy on the ground that it had encouraged war in Europe and that "it would not greatly affect the outcome."

"America's part should be to encourage peace and not war in Europe," he said. He added that he felt when the public realized what "this war is leading to" it would encourage peace in Europe.

"How can we possibly begin negotiating for a peace with Mr. Hitler," demanded Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey.

Colonel Lindbergh said the United States is strong enough to maintain its democratic way of life if it leaves Europe alone, but not strong enough to impose its way of life on Europe. He did not directly answer Mr. Eaton's question.

Colonel Lindbergh said he had "worried very little" over the economic effect of German victory.

Sees Germany Stronger in Air

He caused a sensation when he declared that he estimated in Germany in 1938 that he believed they had capacity to build 20,000 planes a year, and since that time their capacity had increased "several fold."

Asked how long it would take the United States to overtake this lead he contented himself by commenting "several years."

He said 10,000 United States planes would be "very adequate" to meet the threat since most of the European war planes could not cross the ocean.

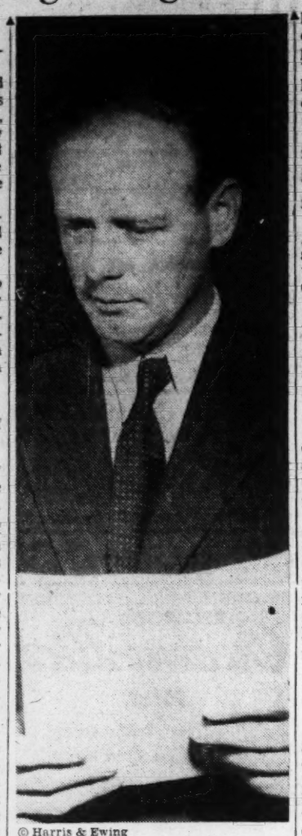
Asked if he favored sending any aid to Britain, witness said:

"Our people have taken a stand on that issue which I believe is a mistake. I say that because I do not believe England can possibly successfully invade the continent of Europe and win the war."

"If Germany won, how could we live in the same world with her?" demanded Representative John Kee (D) of West Virginia.

"I believe we could do it, sir, in the same way in which we have done it with Russia," witness replied.

"There is no danger of military invasion of North America, and little danger of invasion of South America," Colonel Lindbergh said confidently.



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Col. Charles A. Lindbergh

Certain air bases in South American countries are "essential to our defense," he said. If these bases cannot be secured by negotiation, he said, some other method of securing them must be seriously considered.

"We did not make the sacrifice of preparing for war ourselves when other countries began to prepare," Colonel Lindbergh said, explaining why he thought the country was not now sufficiently prepared. The job of preparedness is still handicapped, he said, by not being directed solely for defense. The country has sacrificed its effectiveness at the peace table by its attitude, he said.

The present war, if protracted, he said, would lead to a degree of prostration in Europe "incomparably greater than after the World War, when anything might happen," he replied to a question of Representative Edith N. Rogers, (R) of Massachusetts.

"Is the Administration now making use of your great experience?" asked Mrs. Rogers.

"I am in civil life today," he responded.

"I do not think our defense program is moving as rapidly as it should," witness told Representative James A. Shanley, (D) of Connecticut.

The sale of the 50 destroyers to Britain he thought a "mistake." "My personal feeling is that our aid is not going to be sufficient, and that we have encouraged war in Europe.

Frowns on Further Aid

"I believe we should do all in our power therefore to encourage a negotiated peace." He said he would send no more destroyers or other military aid.

"I do not think anything short of war, or beyond war, is going to win for Britain," he said. Even the United States going into war would not permit invasion of Europe, he thought, short of internal collapse in Germany. The more likely result, he said, would be to encourage prostration or Europe.

Substitute Bills

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio proposed today substitute legislation for the aid-to-Britain bill under which this country would lend Britain $1,000,000,000, Canada $50,000,000, and Greece $50,000,000.

Another substitute measure was proposed by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado. It would permit the Government to lend $2,000,000,000 worth of war materials to Britain and reecive in return only periodic reports as to how the equipment functioned under battle conditions.

Senator Johnson said such an arrangement would give the Army and Navy valuable information.

Senator Taft's bill would eliminate all extraordinary powers which would be granted the President under the lend-lease measure and would give the Reconstruction Finance Corporation authority, on request of the President and Federal Loan Administration, to make the designated loans to Britain, Canada, and Greece. The bill would authorize repayments in ships or other property instead of dollars.

Nazi Air Prisoners Arrive in Canada

AN EAST CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 22 (AP)—A Nazi air ace ranked as one of Germany's best and hundreds of other shotdown airmen and captured seamen were brought here from England for internment today but two escaped within a few hours after they trudged down the gangplank of their camouflaged prison ship.

One of the prisoners later was captured.

The escape of the unidentified pair was announced by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police just after the exploits of the ace prisoner were detailed without identifying him by name.

Internment officials said that starting with the Spanish Civil War, he had been credited in Germany with shooting down 56 planes.

[The age, number of planes credited to him and possession of the rare oak leaves decoration added to the iron cross tallied with the description of Maj. Helmuth Wick, commander of the famous Richtofen Squadron, believed in Berlin to have been killed in dogfighting over the English Channel.]

'Bipartisan' Count Plan in Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 23 (AP)—A legislative committee dominated by Democrats last night ordered "an absolutely bipartisan" recount of last November's disputed gubernatorial election.

The committee, ignoring Gov. Lloyd C. Stark's veto of the resolution creating it, and without the votes of four minority Republican members, laid the groundwork for a recanvass of Forrest C. Donnell's 3,613-vote majority over Lawrence McDaniel, Democrat.

Governor Stark vetoed the investigation plan as a "partisan setup," but Attorney General Roy McKittrick held his veto was invalid. The Governor also said he would withhold State funds from the committee, but Democrats said this would not interfere with the inquiry, which they charge will disclose evidence of election fraiud.

Governor Stark is remaining in office pending outcome of the contest.

Aircraft Engine Contract Awarded

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The War Department has awarded a $10,715,019 contract for aircraft engines and parts to the Continental Motors Corporation, Detroit, putting a fifth large motor manufacturer to work producing warplane engines.

Larger orders previously were given to the Ford, Packard, Studebaker and Buick companies. Details were withheld on the contract awarded the Continental Corporation.

At the same time the War Department announced contract awards by the Quartermaster Corps totaling $16,093,010 including an $8,775,645 order for motor trucks which was given to the Fargo Motor Corporation, Detroit.

The Fargo Corporation also received a $1,272,240 order for ambulances.

Kansas Legislature Asked for Protest

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 23 (AP)—Payne Ratner, Governor of the State, has requested the Kansas Legislature to "memoralize the Congress of the United States in protest against passage in its present form" of President Roosevelt's lend-lease bill.

Explaining "only a matter of gravest concern" had impelled him to ask for the special joint session of the Senate and House, Governor Ratner declared the bill would give Mr. Roosevelt "the same power over material supplies now exercised by Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin."

"The gradual surrender of people's rights brought dictators to power," the Governor exclaimed. "Carried to its conclusion, this course in America leads to the end of democracy."

Governor Ratner is a Republican. Republicans control the Legislature.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED

CALLS FOR LAW-TRAINED PEOPLE Young law graduates and retired lawyers, to form classes and teach major business law to adults and business groups. Details on request. H. B. HOFFMAN, 5067 Ambrose Avenue, Los Angeles.

COUPLE, Christian Scientists, for cooking and housework; large family; country 40 miles from Washington, D. C.; no laundry; $75.00. Box G-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SPLENDID commission can be made by selling waterproof, stainproof, stringless aprons. Tablecloths to match. Also commercial line of aprons. Request catalogue "M." Marshel Co., 1238 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE, 25 years' experience banking and utility management, desires business position, moderate salary, in U. S.; bank references. Box X-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP 112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., CENTRAL PARK WEST 65 (66th St.)—Attractive penthouse, living room, bedroom, small kitchen, ample terrace facing park; $1900. Brett, Wyckhoff, Potter, Hamilton, Inc. EL. 5-6900. ALLISON.

SUBLET attractively furnished 8-room apartment on Park Ave., near 86th St., N. Y. C.; references required. Tel. Plaza 3-8081.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—9-room apt., fireplace, grand piano; kitchenette, bath; very quiet, one flight up; Madison at 66th St. Write Box Z-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—3½ very large rooms and bath; attractively furnished; housekeeping; centrally located; elevator and porter service, refrigeration. Phone: White Plains 5047-R.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

LONG ISLAND CITY (10 minutes from N. Y. C.)—7-room apartment, unfurnished, 2 baths; Subway entrance at door. STillwell 4-7766.

APARTMENTS WANTED

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Bedroom or small apartment wanted—furnished or unfurnished; yearly lease from February 1; must be reasonable. M. Goldberg, Room 3008, 1501 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Local Classified (Continued)

BEDDING

MATTRESSES, box springs, pillows, made over and sterilized; blankets washed, rebound; quilts re-covered. MARKS BEDDING CO., 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195.

SUPREME BEDDING CO.—Mattresses, box springs, pillows remade and made to order. 170 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. TRafalgar 4-0660.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

TRY OUR economy service. References investigated. Couples, Cooks, Maids, Houseman. Swedish Employment Agency, 33 Grenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn. Greenwich 2271. Old Swedish Employment Agency. 15 Division Street, New Rochelle 3334.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions, prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 218th St., Bayside, N. Y. Bayside 9-6519

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Feed salesman to sell in Pennsylvania or New York for reputable firm with high standards; salary and commission basis. Communicate with S. A. RHODES, 47 Edgewood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

N. Y. C.—Woman to care for woman's one-room apt. twice weekly; East 72nd neighborhood. Write Box B-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES 468 W 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1313

ORGANISTS

AVAILABLE ORGANIST (small organ)—PIANIST experienced Christian Science Service. Permanent or Substitute short notice. Hollander, 46 W. 83rd St., N. Y. C. TRA. 4-4243.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXCELLENT concert tuning and repairing, moderate charges, all work guaranteed. DICK SEBOUH, 41 W. 125th, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1852.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL 71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large, airy furnished room; also hall room; near Christian Science Church; all transit. 150 Sterling Place.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Comfortable, sunny rooms, kitchen privileges; 3 min. to trains. G. L. McQuesten, 1203 Center St.; or Tel. 8-10 a. m., Las. 1243.

N. Y. C. 44 W. 96th (Apt. 4-E)—Large, attractive room, southern exposure, business person; references; $7.50. Riverside 9-4669.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA—Furnished rooms with semi-private bath; single per month $15; double $30. 723 Byrd Pk. Ct. Phone 62437.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY 67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C. Trafalgar 7-6000

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION wanted as Hotel Manager or Club Manager Steward; have thorough knowledge of Club and Hotel operation, including food and its service; age 36, married. C. RICKERSON, Stone Ridge, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

KNITTING machine operator, years of experience; expert circular machine; go anywhere. Operator, 203 South Goodman, Rochester, N. Y.

SOLOISTS

SOLOIST WANTED—For auditions please write Chairman of Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 Fairview Street, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MUSIC COMPOSED, ARRANGED, DICTATION, etc. Sacred-Classical-Popular. PIANO INSTRUCTION—Beginners or advanced. Hollander, 46 W. 83rd St., N. Y. C. TRA. 4-4243.

TEN LESSON SPEECH COURSE starts Monday, Jan. 27th, at 8:00 P. M. Studio of ALICE E. LAWRENCE, 170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C. (EN. 2-7910). Fee $7.50 for Course.

A simple course in fundamentals of VOICE FREEDOM. Guests invited to opening session.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood—Remington—Royal—Corona—Smith CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO. Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced PORTABLE AGENTS 5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-2660 Monday Wednesday and Friday mornings THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND'S

86TH MILL END SALE

Ends Saturday

No sale like it for another 6 months! Buy all your early spring needs now!

MEIGS

January Clearance

Now in Progress

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Savings Accounts Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs

We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

LIFE INSURANCE

Representing a company advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

STANLEY JACOBY

211 STATE STREET DIAL 3-0103

BETTER HURRY

READ'S

Sale of China, Glass and Housewares Ends Saturday

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-2660 Monday Wednesday and Friday mornings THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WINTER GOODS

Sleds	Skates	Skis
$2.25 to $7.00	$4.75 to $7.00	$2.50 to $10.00

Greenwich Hardware Co.

325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

FINCH'S PHARMACIES

Two Stores for Your Convenience

The only authorized agents for Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich

24 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

Bead Restringing Prompt Service

LESTER H. DENSON

Jeweler

The Store With the Big Clock

333 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 1271

PICKWICK THEATRE

Greenwich 3760

January 23-24, OVER THE MOON—In technicolor—Merle Oberon, Rex Harrison; ANGELS OVER BROADWAY—Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Rita Hayworth.
January 25-28, SOUTH OF SUEZ—Geo. Brent, Brenda Marshall; NO NO NANETTE—Anna Neagle, Richard Carlson, Roland Young.
January 29-31—INVISIBLE WOMAN—Virginia Bruce, J. Barrymore, J. Howard; DULCY—Ann Sothern, Ian Hunter.

Craig Electrical Co.

Radios and Electrical Appliances

Smith Building

289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

W. D. WEBB INC.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing, Silver Replating

117 Greenwich Ave. Tel 124

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'

Honeybrook Lehigh

KOPPERS COKE

FUEL OILS

Household Fuel Corp.

Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.

718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Francis Goodwin & Co.

INSURANCE

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

15 Lewis Street Hartford

Telephone 7-5114

PUMPERNICKEL BREAD

14c a loaf

BEROTH BREAD SHOPS

559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

During 1941 and always make

WITKOWER'S

your Headquarters for

BOOKS

77-79 Asylum Street

8 YEARS OLD

Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.

OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON

902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim

The Domestic Laundry Company

Launderers—Dry Cleaners

136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

DODGE PLYMOUTH

Sales and Service

Haythorn Motors, Inc.

Telephone 3770 100 Main Street

Washing Polishing Lubricating

AAA ALA

EMPIRE

Shoe Rebuilders

Shoes Repaired to Look Like New

Suede Shoes a Specialty

Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

147 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's

Your Gift Shop

303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

SYKES & LIBBY INC.

Jewelers for 27 Years

Watches and Diamonds

808 CHAPEL STREET

The Shop on Wheels

Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service

CHARLES A. MENZIES INCORPORATED

67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

Coombs FLOWER SHEET

"Flowers by Wire"

1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.

All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning

249 ELM STREET Phone 6-3128

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-3218 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

The John E. Bassett & Co.

Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE

754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns

2 Whitney Avenue New Haven, Conn.

BOOKS

Thoughtful attention given to individual needs. Carefully selected stock.

The Channel Bookshop

21 Whitney Ave. (Near Grove) 5-6882

Sylvia's Beauty Salon Inc.

Try our New Heaterless Cream and Emulsion Permanents

Farel Destin Cosmetics

Used Exclusively

1088 Chapel St. 5-5521

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 8 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Choice Northern Muskrats

Sale Priced $195.00

Regularly $255.00

FRANKEL'S

262 Atlantic St.

TIRES—TUBES

BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS

Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.

Authorized AAA GARAGE

Mohawk One Stop Service

Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

Downes-Smith Co.

Announces Removal to New Store

433 MAIN STREET

Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre

Electrical Contractors

Frigidaires, Home Cleaners Radios—Electric Ranges TEL. 4-2136

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING SERVICE

Patterson & Guilbert

INCORPORATED

865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Why Not Bank With THE FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO.

129 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALLSTATE TIRES

Cross Country Batteries

for All Types of Cars

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

HOWLAND-HUGHES

"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"

"Be Smart About Clothes and Money"

Shop on our Fashion Floor

ZORIC

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work

PERRYS

41 Jefferson Street Phone 3-3161

Domestic Specials Galore

during our great JANUARY SALE

Now in Progress

The Miller & Peck Co.

NEW YORK

WATERBURY (Continued)

Advance Showing of Spring Hats

Felts—Silks—Straws

Sugenheimers

Waterbury, Conn.

"blue coal"

Honeybrook Lehigh

KOPPERS COKE

FUEL OILS

Citizens Coal Co.

43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.

"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

A great many of our customers have said to us "It's a pleasure to shop in your store because of the courteous attention always received." **Come In—We'll Be Glad to Extend You Every Courtesy That Good Will and Good Service Call For.**

We are announcing our

Mid-Season Clearance Sale

All merchandise at greatly reduced prices.

ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN

70 South Main Street Phone 4-4822

Winter days are ideal for selecting wallpaper for early spring decorating

FINLAY & WESTWOOD

Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Adam Hats, McGregor Sportswear, Holeproof Hosiery, Swank Jewelry, Airman Shirts, Botany Wrinkle-proof Ties, Cooper's Jockey Underwear

KATZ'S MEN'S SHOP

1241 W. BALTIMORE STREET Phone Sar. 9197 Est. 1895

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461

Kraft's Quality Market

TABLE TUXURIES

3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.

Frosted Foods

Beauty Shoppe

Open 9:30-8 P. M. Closed Wed. 1 P. M.

MARY KAY

Phone Appointments CH. 9692

3811 Old York Road Baltimore, Md.

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.

401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE

Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices

4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

The Bradford Dining Room

3301 St. Paul Street

Delicious Southern Cooking, homelike atmosphere. Specializing in parties of all kinds. We serve homemade rolls and pastries. Four course dinners 65c and 75c. Open daily. Dorothy J. Blair, Manager

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DAVIDS

Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories

34 NORTH PEARL STREET

ROBERT MONEY

Decorator

Painting and Paperhanging

39 Elk Street Phone 5-2009

Buy FURNITURE and RUGS from "*The House of Quality*"

EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.

175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y. PHONE 4-2104

Spring Flowers

DAFFODILS BLUE IRIS SWEET PEAS

Danker

121 NORTH PEARL STREET

HARRY SIMMONS CO., Inc.

Broadway at Madison Avenue

Good Furniture
Moderately Priced
Dependable Since 1865

Open Evenings by Appointment

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

Why not have a Whitney Charge Account for the New Year, and have the advantage of using

CHARGA-PLATE

An Exclusive Service at

WHITNEY'S

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FEBRUARY SALES

Furniture and House Furnishings for discriminating people who like modern, comfortable homes but are not adverse to saving a few dollars. Watch for special announcements.

at McLEAN'S

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.

Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke

Building Supplies

"The same coal from the same mine all the time"

345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

CLEARANCE SALE

Greatly reduced prices on Poll Parrot, Vitality Shoes for Boys and Girls Dr. Clapp's Shoes for Little Folks

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.

40 COURT ST.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.

Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question

TELEPHONES 1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Estab. 1912

Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches

CLEANING PRESSING

DULETO TAILOR

40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

Kenwood Blankets

Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.

The Little Shoppe

INCORPORATED

100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop

101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

FLOWERS

for Every Occasion

Artistically Arranged

Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop

Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meldrum Bros.

Del-Park Garage and Socony Service Stations

Mobilgas and Mobiloil

General Tires

Delco Batteries

Cars Waxed $1.99 up

For Service Telephone

1432 DELAWARE AVE.

North of Delavan GR 9763

2058 DELAWARE AVE.

at Amherst RI. 9764

GRANT 3365

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING

COLD STORAGE VAULTS

West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*

Flowers for Everybody

F. T. D. MEMBER

206 Washington Market Buffalo, N. Y.

Wirges & Starker, Inc.

HABERDASHERS—HATTERS

Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats

HOTEL STATLER

Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

GLOVERSVILLE

January Sale!

Children's Snow Suits and Heavy Wool Garments This Week

MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

CLEARANCE SALE CONTINUES
Quality Goods at Low Cost
BIGELOW'S Jamestown, N. Y.

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Save Now As Never Before In Our Store-Wide
JANUARY SALE OF SALES
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN
106-110 E. SECOND STREET

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Long Island

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTAIN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

FURS
REPAIRING REMODELING
ALVIAN FUR SHOP
MASTER FURRIERS FOR 35 YEARS
After Holiday Sale
158-23 Northern Blvd., near 159th St. Ind. 3-7407

North Shore's Largest Lamp and Gift Shop
Schwartz's
37-21 Main Street
TELEPHONE IND. 3-7097

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
The World's Leading Oil Burner
JOSEPH V. CRONIN
136-69 Roosevelt Ave. Fl. 9-7730

Lovely Flowers
We Grow All Our Own
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist Inc.
159-18 Northern Boulevard Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre. Ind. 3-4444-4445

FLUSHING—Bayside

RICHARD W. BLAKE
Contractor and Builder
Alterations, Waterproofing
Cellars Remodelled
Kitchens Modernized
43-19 122ND STREET
Telephones Bayside 9-2754 Imperial 307

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Blvd. 8-3090 10 to 12 Monday Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your HOUSEKEEPING, ENTERTAINING and CHILDREN Taken care of by
Modern Maid Service, Inc.
Daily Service $3.30 per week
71-23 Austin Street BO. 8-1808

ROSTON'S
Hosiery, Girdles, Gloves, Lingerie, Housecoats and Robes
72-30 Austin St. Bo. 8-4515

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8001-2

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

Vito's
Beauty Salon
BO. 8-7169 108-25 Ascan Avenue

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

THE SWANEE RESTAURANT
Luncheon 40c—Dinner 50c
Sunday Dinner 75c
FULL 7 COURSE
OUR GOLDEN RULE
Quality Food, Cleanliness, Courtesy
61 W. Sunrise H'way. Ph. Free 5415

DANZIGER
70 South Main, Freeport
WINTER CLEARANCE
on All Wool Mackinaws and Zipper Jackets with and without hoods.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Phone Great Neck 942
COLONY HOUSE LAUNDRY
Exclusive Hand Service
We Call For and Deliver
17 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
(Near Liggett's Drug Store)

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

Carol Green's
10TH ANNUAL SALE
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NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued.)

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DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

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Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

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The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
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A welcome gift—always
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Established 1914
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LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

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Phone Virginia 7-1087
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded F. T. D. Member
86-06 117th Street

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TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

A. Dahmen
FLOWERS
for Graduation
115-14 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9497
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893

G. F. Ritter & Son
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9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

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"Exclusive" but not "Expensive"
GELLER'S
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Phone Hegeman 3-2633 Established 1860
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Gifts for Graduation
Open Evenings

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We Specialize in Fire Insurance
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Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

MAMARONECK

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2940
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

NICHOL'S SERVICE STATION
Boston Post Road and Barry Avenue
Phones 468—3194—24-Hour Service
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
GAS, TIRES, OIL, BATTERIES
AUTO REPAIRS and TOWING

MOUNT VERNON

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-1 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 3655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
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BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
490 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. NR. 8220—NR. 1170

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
WEBB MOTOR SERVICE
Complete Automotive Service
New Rochelle 3996
720 North Avenue, Opp. Beechmont

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Eleanore
Hairdresser
Try our genuine Steam Permanent for a more natural looking wave.
989 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Near Albemarle Rd. 1 flight up
By Appointment
Tel. Bu. 4-8884

CARLINO BROS.
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
7512 Third Avenue Tel. Shore Road 8-0537

Sterling Palace Garage
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
SOCONY
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

Staten Island

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Avenue W. N. B.
SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

NEW YORK

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Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Potted Plants
Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3380 211 WOLFS LANE

PelMel BEAUTY SALON
For your new hair-do, try PEL MEL POMPADOUR PERMANENT WAVE. Popularly priced $5 to $10.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
House Wares—Devoe Paints
Practical Gifts

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

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Good News for the Folks who want a More Comfortable and Complete Home.
LUCKEY'S MID-WINTER FURNITURE SALE
Now in full swing!
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108. Hours: 10 to 12 4 to 7 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
SUNDAY DINNERS
Special Sunday Night Suppers, 50c
38 East Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1080

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Shop and Save In
McCURDY'S FEBRUARY SALES

The CORNUCOPIA
INCORPORATED
has moved to Spring House, 3001 Monroe Avenue
WATCH for date of OPENING

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued.)

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

RYE

Service on All Oil Burners
Rye Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
TEL. 1231
'blue coal' Fuel Oil

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

DELLWOOD Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Nepperhan 4200, New Rochelle 3232, Oakwood 8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 2900, W. P. 8366

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Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
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GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
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Barneys
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Rubber Footwear, Skates on Shoes, Skis, Ski Boots, Parkas, Ski Clothing, Hockey Sticks, Table Tennis Equipment, Sports Equipment, Etc.
SHELDON and HALL
254 State St.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-5478 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Eakins Sterling Diner
"Just Good Things to Eat"
1136 South Salina Tel. 3-9728

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

ASSOCIATED Laundries
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Quality Services
Phone 2-8121

P. J. Fibison
3 HOUR DRY CLEANING
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Opp. Sears Roebuck

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Quality Meats, Produce Groceries
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Syracuse, N. Y.

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MOVING
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NEW YORK

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MEN'S CLOTHING
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KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
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REID-SHELDON & CO.
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"Where the Foods Are Better"
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Brakes, Lubrication
Washing, Auto Supplies
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts.
Utica

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IN WATERTOWN IT'S EMPSALL'S—FOR
ARROW SHIRTS
The famous "Arrow Collar" shirt is only one of America's many nationally known products sold in Watertown only at . . .
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

Phone 949 419 Clay Street
MISS WILFREDA'S
Beauty Salon
FREDERICS PERMANENTS
Perfect Service in Quiet Comfort
Wilfreda Irene Munk

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
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WINTER CLEARANCE
Sale
Boys' and Men's Wear
Reductions from 20% to 50%
SHERMAN'S
86 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Two doors from Colony Theatre

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
900 East Post Road White Plains, N. Y.

AUTHORIZED GENERAL ELECTRIC DEALER
Chas. J. Goyert & Co., Inc.
Automatic Heating—Air-Conditioning
24-Hour Service on All Makes
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Virginia Road
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J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 6540—6541
52 Lawrence Street

De Roberts
Specialists in
Children's Hair Cutting
47 Main Street Tel. Yon. 6435

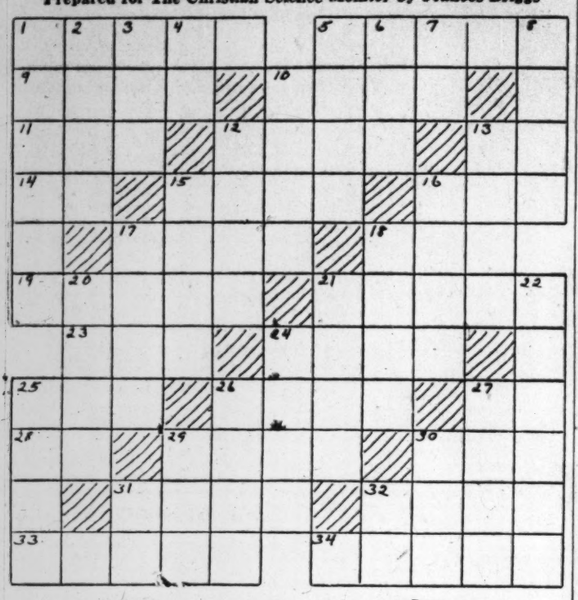
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote of a gingham dog and calico cat?
5—A color.
9—What is a flat plinth of any width?
10—Who is subject of a Tennyson poem?
11—Edge.
12—Little toy dog in Fields' poem is covered with what?
13—Abbreviation for "special purchase."
14—While.
15—Who tries for a corner in certain child's game?
16—A river of Scotland.
17—A marine creature.
18—Witty saying is what?
19—A Gretna Green marriage would be performed for those who do what?
21—What is name of island in English Channel, off southern coast of England?
23—Exist.
24—In baseball, what is another name for a base on balls?
25—What is a city of Nebraska.
26—A superintendent (colloq.).
27—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
28—What is fourth part of a bushel (abbr.)?
29—A collection of tents or shelters.
30—What is an aeriform fluid?
31—What musical instrument do you associate with Marcel Grandjany?
32—What is used for currying animals?
33—London's Regent Street is noted for its fine what?
34—If you ate a Delaware, it would be what?

Down

1—What do you call vegetable food of any kind for animals?
2—The flower de luce.
3—What tree is often planted for shade?
4—Behold!
5—Deep male voice.
6—What is a track worn by a wheel?
7—Officer of the Day (abbr.).
8—Back of the neck is what?
10—What is hasty pudding?
12—Who was considered Italy's greatest actress?
13—Man's name.
15—Musical instrument much used by the Scotch.
16—Animals popular as pets.
17—Fording place in a stream is what?
18—Jackson is capital of what State (abbr.)?
20—What is any of numerous species of singing birds?
21—Insect.
22—Who was in love with Pyramus?
24—What do you call a display of magnificence?
25—Major musical work is what?
26—"Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron —— a cage."
27—What is used to produce artificial light?
29—Kind of head covering.
30—A gazelle of Thibet.
31—Halloo!
32—What is symbol for chromium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Hungary has issued two new sets of stamps, one of a charitable nature and the other a special set in honor of art and Hungarian artists.

The charity set is composed of three stamps the values of which are the 10, 20 and 32 fillers with a surtax of 50 fillers each, which surtax will go towards the Transylvanian charities. Transylvania was only recently returned to Hungary, and the charity movement is under the direct supervision of the wife of the Regent of Hungary. On the first value of the set, 10f plus 50f, a soldier is shown on the march towards Transylvania. On the 20f plus 50f, are shown figures symbolic of the return of the Province to Hungary and on the 32f plus 50f is pictured a Transylvanian mother kneeling and holding aloft a child.

The art set of stamps is four in number. This set is also a semi-postal series, the 6f plus 6f value pictures a winged female figure; the 10f plus 10f value pictures a male figure symbolizing the sculptor; the 16f plus 16f value pictures a female figure symbolizing the artist and the 20f plus 20f value shows Pegasus the winged horse. The inscription on the stamps is white against a colored background and the figures appear in bas-relief.

Feminine headgear appears to be emphasized in these latest stamp issues from Switzerland.

Stamps From Other Lands

Albania—As an aftermath of the successes of the Greeks in Albania a series of twenty-five stamps will be overprinted in Greek to denote occupation by Greek troops.

Bulgaria—Six stamps have been released portraying famous Bulgarians in history. The 1-leva value in green color pictures the poet Petko Slaveikov; the 2-levas, crimson, pictures Bishop Sofronii, the author; the 3 l., brown, pictures Rilski, patron saint of the Bulgars; the 4 l., orange, pictures Marin Drinov, historian and educator; the 7 l., blue, pictures Khrabr, a translator of religious books, and the 10 l., violet-brown, pictures Nikola Fichev, also called Ficheto, a master builder.

One of the new Swiss issues

Netherlands—A new series of "Voor Het Kind" or "For the Children" charity stamps has been placed on sale. The set is of five values and follows similarly the designs of the 1938 and 1939 charity stamps. The new design pictures a child kneeling before a blooming plant and gazing at it intently. Under the child's arm is a doll. The set consists of 1½c plus 1½c, blue; the 2½c plus 2½c, olive; the 4c plus 3c, blue; the 5c plus 3c, deep green, and the 7½c plus 7½c, brown.

Palestine—Three new stamps have been announced all of which will have the same design showing the Sea of Galilee. The values are the 250 mils, 500 mils, and 1 pound.

Slovakia—A new 5k airmail stamp has been issued showing modern plane in upward flight while in the shadowy background is pictured an eagle likewise in upward flight. The stamp is printed in dark purple.

Straits Settlements—The 2c, 6c and 8c values of the current set are reported to have been printed in new colors, these being orange, gray, and red for the respective values.

Switzerland—The Pro-Juventute issue of four stamps has recently appeared in America. This set of four values is quite interesting. The 5c plus 5c in green color pictures Gottfried Keller, the 10c plus 5c, brown, pictures a girl from Thurgau; the 20c plus 5c, red-orange, pictures a girl from Solothurn and the 30c plus 10c, blue, pictures a girl from Zug.

Tunis—New color changes have been noted on some of the current stamps. The 50c is now emerald green, the 80c, deep brown, and the 1f a rose red.

Yugoslavia—Two new values have appeared in the present set. These are the 5d, blue, and the 5.50d, gray violet.

United States

Some interesting postal facts are incorporated in the annual report of the Postmaster-General for 1940, which are of interest to stamp collectors in general.

Powerboats were used in carrying the mail and this method was authorized over 175 routes. Electric railways of 82 companies also carried mail under authorization. Sea post service was in operation on 23 ships, 19 in the trans-Atlantic and 4 in the trans-Pacific service. Navy mail service was established during the year on 125 new commissioned or re-commissioned vessels as well as 4 additional domestic-shore stations.

Daily Quotation

IF I do not keep step with others, it is because I hear a different drummer. Let a man step to the music which he hears, however measured and however far away.—HENRY THOREAU

Camera Comment

Better Snow Pictures—Protection for Prints

Taking snow pictures is a good winter sport in its own right. If you like to go out skiing, snowshoeing, or tobogganing, take your camera along and double your enjoyment. Even if you aren't interested in making snowballs or climbing up hills to slide down again, comments an article in Popular Photography, you can get a lot of fun photographing others at play in the snow.

Winter creates many fine picture setups, but there are a few simple rules that you should follow to make the most of the material it offers. The first and perhaps most important of all the rules is to shoot against or across the light. Avoid working with the sun behind you. Rule 2 has to do with the choice of film. Select an emulsion that will give soft graduation. Avoid extreme contrast. Rule 3 calls for exposures a little on the full side, followed by development a little shorter than usual. Rule 4 demands the use of a good lens shade, particularly when shooting against the light. Rule 5 recommends filters when shooting on sunny days. Rule 6 reminds you to check your shutter, particularly at very low temperatures. Rule 7 calls for emphasis on the texture of the snow when there is sunlight to permit it. Rule 8 provides the alternative, on dull days, of placing emphasis on masses. Rule 9 suggests that you can make your snow pictures more effective by toning the print blue; by careful selection of paper surface. Rule 10 is a warning. Don't be afraid to break any of these rules for some special effect. And, remember, all of these rules require interpretation.

* * *

A newly-developed Kodak Print Lacquer, designed to protect the surface of contact prints and enlargements from marks, dust, abrasion, and atmospheric discoloration, and to allow thorough cleaning without injury to the print, is announced by Eastman.

The new lacquer provides a protective surfacing which is thin, tough, flexible, waterproof, virtually colorless, and not subject to discoloration with age. The coating is effectively invisible—producing little if any change in the finish and reflection characteristics of the print.

Prints treated with the new lacquer may be washed with mild soap and water. An interesting characteristic of the lacquer is its ability to inhibit mildew and fungus growth—and for this reason it can be used to advantage on album covers, leather surfaces of cameras and cases, and other equipment made of natural or artificial leather. It may also be applied to metal parts, to prevent oxidation and discoloration.

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. Vesuvius is to Naples as Mauna Loa is to **(Java, New Zealand, Krakatoa, Japan, Hawaii)**.
2. Emerald is to green as precious sapphire is to **(green, white, pale yellow, blue, turquoise)**.
3. Blue Grass State is to Kentucky as Lone Star State is to **(Texas, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico, Wyoming)**.
4. Hippopotamus is to mammal as whale is to **(mammal, amphibian, fish, ungulata, reptile)**.
5. Paul Manship is to sculpture as Cass Gilbert is to **(painting, music, writing, architecture, medicine)**.
6. Abraham Lincoln is to Sixteenth President as Thomas Jefferson is to **(Second President, third President, fourth President, Fifth President, Monticello)**.

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A.R.P.S., Bristol, Eng.

The World's Oldest Bridge?

Tarr Steps, the oldest bridge in Britain, if not in the world, is found at Exmoor, Somersetshire, in a deep wooded valley on the Devon border. Archeologists estimate that the bridge dates from at least 1000 B. C. No concrete or mortar of any kind holds the massive boulders together.

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold, God will not cast away a perfect man, neither will he help the evil doers.—Job 8:20.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: "History shows prolonged periods of cold invariably move men to violence." A word to the wise apartment janitor should be sufficient.

Chicago Daily News: We remember when the worst that could happen to an ocean liner was being stood on end to compare with the Empire State Building.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The price of admission to this war is too staggering to contemplate. It will cost us at least $25,000,000,000 just to stay out.

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: An old-timer is the one who can recall when the soda clerk in a drug store didn't have to be a good cook.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Patterns in Theater Carpets Can Be Made To Glow in the Dark?

A relatively recent innovation in theater furnishing is seen in carpets that glow brightly in the dark. Used in aisles, stairs or foyer of theaters, this new carpet is not only decorative in effect but serves also the practical purpose of providing an illuminated pathway through the otherwise darkened playhouse.

The manner in which this carpet is made to glow thus uncannily is by means of what are known as **fluorescent dyes**, used to make the bright portions of the design. There are certain chemicals, such as sulphate of quinine, calcium tungstate, platinum barium sulphide, etc., which fluoresce or glow when exposed to ultra-violet light.

This is accomplished by a chemically magic process in which the invisible ultra-violet light (with a wavelength too short to be seen by human eyes) is changed to visible light by an increase in wavelength.

The theater carpets colored with fluorescent dyes are subjected to unseen ultra-violet rays which cause the dyed pattern to glow brightly in the dark. Such carpets are especially valuable in motion picture theaters, for the glow from the carpet does not temporarily limit the vision of entering patrons, as too bright aisle lights of the ordinary kind might do.

This new type of carpeting seems quite practicable. Neither the soiling of the carpet due to constant use, nor the wear that seems an inescapable concomitant of exposure to great numbers of shuffling feet, seriously impairs the glow of the carpet under the influence of ultra-violet rays. Its cost, as compared with nonluminous carpet, is not excessive, being in the neighborhood of 75 cents per square yard.

Mercury lamps are most commonly used to provide the necessary ultra-violet rays because they give off a liberal proportion of rays in that portion of the spectrum. Added impulse to the use of luminous-patterned carpet in theaters has been given by the recent development of efficient mercury lamps at moderate prices, which provide diffused radiation of ultra-violet rays of longer wavelength, an important improvement over earlier lamps.—**W. P. Keasbey**

FLUORESCENT CARPETING PROVIDES A GLOWING PATH IN THEATER DARKNESS

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Canine Rescuers

(Boston Herald)

Fairfield, Maine

While firemen and a score of helpless spectators watched, two dogs rescued two brother canines from the icy Kennebec River waters. The rescuers were attracted by the yelping dogs as they struggled to return to solid ice. The two dogs then hauled the victims one at a time to safe footing. Because of thin ice, firemen had been unable to string ladders close enough to the water to rescue the dogs.

In Lighter Vein

Just So

The shepherd's daughter was going to marry a town-dweller. Wishing to make her father look smart at the ceremony, she got him to agree to wear a hat. The shepherd went into a store:

Clerk: "What size, please?"

Shepherd: "I don't know."

Clerk: "We'll try a six and a half first."

Shepherd: "Six and a half be hanged. I wear a 16 collar, and I know my head is bigger than my neck."—Montreal Star.

Brief

Florist: "Would you care to say it with flowers, sir? Perhaps a dozen roses?"

Highlander (in love): "Aye, mon, but I'm a man of few words—two will do!"

Not His Statement

Teacher: "How do you know that the world is round, Willie? Can you prove it?"

Willie: "I don't have to prove it. I never said it was."

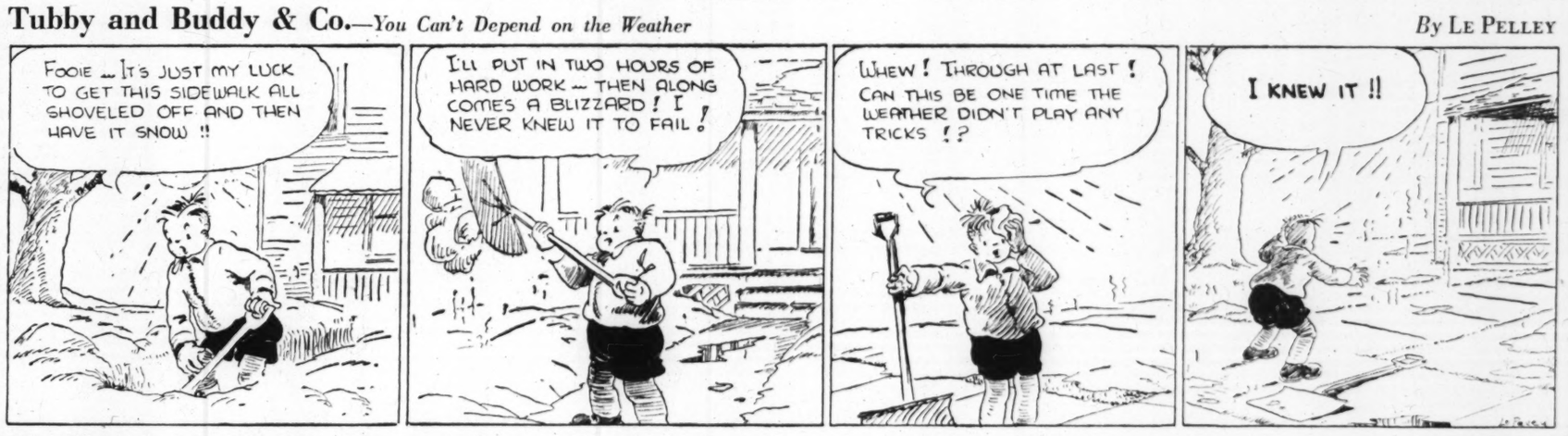
Analogy Test Answers and Rating Table

1. Hawaii.
2. Blue.
3. Texas.
4. Mammal.
5. Architecture.
6. Third President.

0-1: Poor.
2: Fair.
3: Average.
4-5: Very good.
6: Superior.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*You Can't Depend on the Weather*

By Le Pelley


FOOIE — IT'S JUST MY LUCK TO GET THIS SIDEWALK ALL SHOVELED OFF AND THEN HAVE IT SNOW !!
I'LL PUT IN TWO HOURS OF HARD WORK — THEN ALONG COMES A BLIZZARD! I NEVER KNEW IT TO FAIL!
WHEW! THROUGH AT LAST! CAN THIS BE ONE TIME THE WEATHER DIDN'T PLAY ANY TRICKS !?
I KNEW IT !!

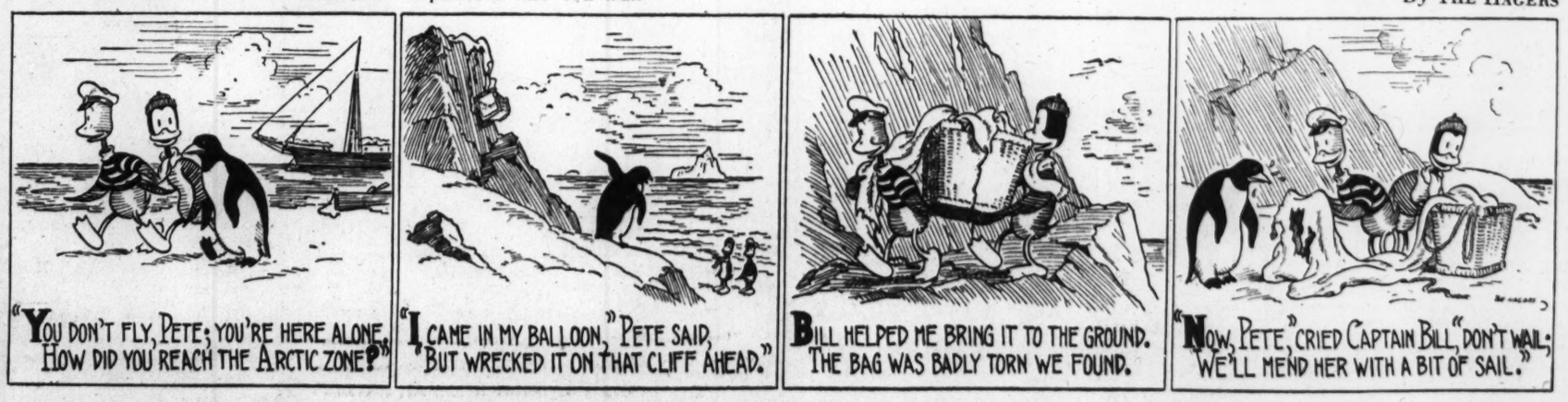
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—"*Making Hay While the Sun Shines*"

By Rodgers

Ol' Togo told me this morning that he had just overheard his family say that they were going South again this year—
"Isn't that wonderful!" I wagged, but ol' Togo wasn't so sure—"I didn't hear them say anything about taking me along," he said—
"And if they don't," he wagged, "it means that I'll have to spend the rest of the winter in a boarding kennel!"
GR-R-R
GR-R-R
Rodger
"Either way," we decided, "it would be a good idea to get in as many frolics as we could before they go!"—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Repaired While You Wait*

By The Hagers


"YOU DON'T FLY, PETE; YOU'RE HERE ALONE. HOW DID YOU REACH THE ARCTIC ZONE?"
"I CAME IN MY BALLOON," PETE SAID, "BUT WRECKED IT ON THAT CLIFF AHEAD."
BILL HELPED ME BRING IT TO THE GROUND. THE BAG WAS BADLY TORN WE FOUND.
"NOW, PETE," CRIED CAPTAIN BILL, "DON'T WAIL; WE'LL MEND HER WITH A BIT OF SAIL."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Still Guarding Liberty

At times recently it has seemed that the American people had almost forgotten the Supreme Court. The announcement now that Mr. Justice McReynolds will retire on February 1, recalls that it was almost four years ago to a day that President Roosevelt offered his much-debated plan for enlarging the Court. It is a reminder also that although Congress and the people rejected that plan, the main objective of the President has been achieved within the spirit of the Constitution. When this vacancy is filled, Mr. Roosevelt will have virtually a new Court, with six of his own appointees, more than any Executive since Washington.

In choosing a new justice the President should bring in actual judicial experience. The Court is now well supplied with political and professorial talents. It should be possible to find an able and seasoned judge who yet accepts the main lines of the new philosophy. The new Court, although definitely departing from interpretations of the Constitution which had emphasized individual liberty as represented in property rights, is still a stanch guardian of freedom.

The "revolution," great as it may appear to many business men who find the Court apparently ready to approve almost any extension of Federal power which Congress adopts, has been a peaceful one and preserves the basic liberties. In time it may be found to be no greater than the Nation has absorbed in other Court changes. Despite the violent McReynolds dictum—"the Constitution is gone"—when the Court approved abrogation of the "gold clause" in 1935, the justices still base themselves on the Constitution.

As often in the past, new members have been steadied by the responsibilities of their great office. In some respects the new Court is displaying a concern for civil liberties never surpassed. It is following the Holmes-Brandeis line in guarding freedom of speech and freedom of conscience. This is the heart of liberty and if the American people can keep keen their appreciation for it they may find, as Britain and the Scandinavian countries have proved, that democracy can absorb extensive economic controls and still be free.

The newer members of the Court have been particularly alert about civil liberties. A recent case hinging on whether a compulsory physical examination should be permitted showed Justices Black, Douglas, Frankfurter and Murphy objecting to such an examination on the ground that it was an "invasion of the person." This tenderness for individual liberty and for rights of a minority may prove as time goes on as necessary a bulwark of essential freedom as any stand of the Court in the past. The American people would do well not to forget the Court. Their continued interest and support will help it to remain a vigorous protector of their liberties.

Defense Can Do Without It

Efficiency in production obviously is a prime requisite in the American dual effort for defense and aid to Britain. Certainly speed cannot be attained, or maintained, without proper equipment and skillful workers. These workers, being highly trained for the most part, are in position to demand, and receive, highest wages, as well as immunity from military service. In return, the Nation—with so much at stake—might reasonably demand certain standards of behavior from these well-paid "soldiers of defense." One rule might well be that workers on defense contracts should abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

That the use of intoxicating liquors, even in moderate amounts, reduces an individual's efficiency is too well established to need argument. Tests have shown conclusively that mental and physical reactions are retarded when there is alcohol in the human system. Moreover, drinking diminishes stamina and is a major cause of loss of time from work.

Prevailing thought in the United States is against the use of intoxicants where lack of alertness endangers others. Railroads have long forbidden their use to employees who operate trains, and air carriers are just as strict. Laws provide punishment for those who drive motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor. The United States Army and Navy do not serve rations of liquor to enlisted men and have barred liquor from ships and cantonments. The vital defense mechanism should step into line.

What Tobruk Means

Tobruk's fall is important, tremendously important, for a number of reasons, but friends of the British should beware of assuming that General Wavell's latest success means that the Italian threat in North Africa has entirely been removed. By the capture of the second Libyan stronghold, the Australians and British, with the aid of a "Free French" motorized division, Royal Air Force, and naval forces, have gained an important harbor, which should strengthen British control of the Eastern and Central Mediterranean.

While only about 100 of the approximately 1,000 miles of Libyan coastline have been wrested from Il Duce, another major British success might well result in the collapse of the Italian hold on the whole of Libya.

Aside from gaining a valuable port, from which sea and air forces may operate to block Axis attempts against Egypt and the Suez Canal, the Allied forces doubtless will gain tremendous prestige with native populations by their victory at Tobruk. Participation of the De Gaulle followers in the successful assault should enhance their standing in the eyes of the tribesmen under General Weygand.

While it is not considered likely that pro-British action by the French Government forces in Tunisia and Algeria will follow unless General Wavell reaches Tripoli, some 900 miles away, the British have evidently learned the valuable lesson of co-ordination of land, sea, and air forces. Sidi Barrani, Bardia, and now Tobruk prove this. Bengasi is apparently the next objective. With a base there the British could threaten Pantellaria and Sicily.

Why Not Join Hands?

Serious question of the value of the Boston Junior Police Corps in reducing delinquency has been raised by the Boston Finance Commission.

This is not the first time that Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's "youth movement" has met with criticism. More than a year ago a nationally known boys' club worker declared that juvenile work is a specialized field, requiring trained workers to be effective. The police, he held, should stick to law enforcing and leave social work to agencies devoted to it.

Fundamentally there seems to be something sound about Commissioner Timilty's idea. Certainly anything that places 17,000 boys on a friendly basis with the police has merit. Moreover, modern methods of crime prevention contemplate attacking its causes through helping to improve home conditions in cases of delinquency.

It does appear, however, that the Boston police are missing an opportunity to make their work with boys more valuable. If the summer camp conducted by the police, their annual Halloween parties, and other activities prevent youthful feet from wandering from the "strait and narrow"—that is good. But work of this sort should be more than preventive; it should build character.

Possibly the best solution would be for the police to join hands with already established organizations dedicated to helping youth. Correlation between police and social service agencies is in line with modern police methods. The combined efforts of trained boys' workers together with the natural admiration youngsters have for the men with the brass buttons would present a united front.

Advertising's Scented Path

When an enterprising perfumer blended his agreeable product with printer's ink in a newspaper advertisement extolling the merits of his line, it is conceivable that he pointed the way to new frontiers in the realm of salesmanship. Should aromatic advertising become general it hints at rather interesting developments.

Readers must greatly bolster their sales resistance since it would require, for example, Spartan-like determination to withstand a pastry advertisement giving forth the appetizing aroma of freshly baked mincemeat pies.

Of course, the scents-in-advertising idea has its somewhat sharply defined limitations. But the innovation may be expeditiously adapted to other fields than advertising. A careless individual, receiving through the mail a reminder of an overdue account redolent of rosemary (for remembrance) and forget-me-not might be inclined to reach involuntarily for his check book.

Or again, what editor, receiving a passable sonnet reminiscent of the blooming violet and giving forth the exquisite bouquet commonly associated with the vernal season, would have the temerity to send it back?

Our Readers Say—

"Draft, Discipline And Democracy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please accept this reply to a letter in The Christian Science Monitor, titled "Draft, Discipline and Democracy," which appeared in the column, Our Readers Say.

The writer of that letter says that "a huge army will lead America into war." Let me say that an army trained for defense instead of for aggression never will think in terms of war, and therefore never will lead America or any other country into war. It is true that a soldier's first duty is to obey, that means to get rid of self-will. But this does not enslave man; on the contrary!

A recruit's training is an education no young man should miss. The ideal soldier, trained for defense, has to overcome egotism and selfishness through the exercise of brotherly love; he has to conquer apathy, sleepiness and carelessness through alertness; he must exercise vigilance, orderliness, punctuality. The hard work which the soldier has to perform day and night is a fine remedy for self-indulgence or easiness in matter. Furthermore, a self-disciplined soldier knows what he stands for, namely, for the high ideal of liberty and freedom.

It is too facile to say that "the French army was the most highly trained army in the world." If the French officers and soldiers had really been trained to defend their country, and if they had been equipped to do so, France never would have been invaded. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Swiss democracy has stood since 1291, although Swiss diplomacy on several occasions failed. But the Swiss army never failed, never! The self-denial of their forefathers is the heritage of the free Swiss.

Americans should not be lulled by selfish suppositions! They must arise, and stand, for their own and the whole world's liberty. Remember Jesus' words: "For whosoever will save his life shall lose it, and whosoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it" (Matt. 16:25), and "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends" (John 15:13).

Interlaken, Switzerland — ROSA KRIEG

"What Things *Are* Caesar's"?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter, on the subject of conscientious objectors in wartime, which has just appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, the positive statement is made that "A God-fearing Christian could not be a conscientious objector."

At a time such as this, with its unparalleled—in my own generation at least—challenges to individual conscience, and with its wealth of evidence of the growing concern among all people with basic problems of ethics and morality, I would very gravely question both the accuracy and the "Christianliness" of so confident an assertion. That there have been in the past and are in the present "God-fearing Christians" who found—and are finding—a most profound and unescapable difficulty in reconciling their religious convictions with the indiscriminate distribution of death and suffering which warfare entails, is a fairly conspicuous fact. Certainly one could not, with a fell swoop, dismiss such a body, say, as the Quakers—and what they have so consistently stood for in the realm of service to their fellow men.

As the letter quotes—as substantiation for its particular line of human reasoning—Jesus' admonition to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's," I would suggest that here, at this point, lies the throughout-time pressing question for each individual: the necessity of determining, according to the light that is within him, what things are Caesar's and what things are God's. (With, as guide, the explicit example of Jesus' own living of his words.) A devout Nazi is rendering unto Caesar—but at a cost to himself that is almost too tragic to grasp.

Perhaps it would be wise to say, plainly, that this is not intended as a "defense," any more than as an indictment, of the young theological students in question—or, indeed, of the whole position of conscientious objection. All I would plead for, and from the heart, at this time when belligerence and arrogance of opinion are so readily roused in the name of both evil and good, is that we should strive to extend to all others who are searching for certainty the same respect for their motives, their desire, that we demand for our own.

DORIS PEEL
New York

The People of Chimara

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your correspondent from the war front in Albania recently stated that the people of Chimara are Greeks, who have preserved their Doric accent from classic times. Since the problem of the Hellenization of Northern Epirus, which embraces Chimara, is apparently being raised once more by the Greeks, I should like to be allowed to correct your correspondent's statement.

The early inhabitants of the district of Chimara, like those of all Epirus, are a different race from the Greeks, or Achaians. Evidence for this may be found in Herodotus, Thucydides, Aeschylus, Pindar and elsewhere in antiquity. Greek historians have called the people of Epirus barbarians in their writings and Herodotus and Thucydides declare that their language cannot be understood by the Greeks.

It is true that subsequently the Greeks established colonies at Corfu and on the Albanian seaboard and the Epirotes, or Illyrians, as some authorities regard them, learned to speak the Greek language and adopt Greek customs. But they did not mix with the Greek race or give up their old language and customs, which persisted alongside of those of the Greeks.

Under the Byzantine empire, Albanians and Illyrians formed some of the best soldiers. Some of the emperors, such as Constantine the Great, Anastasius I, and Justinian were Illyrians by blood.

The Albanian race is no doubt closely related to the Greeks, but they are not Greeks and their language is entirely different. Beyond the scattering of Greeks in Chimara and Albania generally, the Illyrians and Albanians are racially quite distinct.

Lynn, Mass. — NICHOLAS CHACO-DANGLY

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Trying to Bring It to a Speedy End

Aunt Abitha's Quilt

Quilting is not a lost art. But a generation ago it was much more generally practiced than it is today. The technical end of quilting is beyond a man's comprehension, but the drama of Aunt Abitha's quilt touched the men folk as deeply as the women.

In those quieter days before the accelerators, speedometers and electrical switches were common, the women folk on Mountain View Farm planned to make a quilt or two each season. The Ladies' Aid Society made several each year to sell at the annual church fair. Most farm homes had their own quilting frame set up in the spare bedroom. A good quilt was a prized accomplishment.

Aunt Abitha was famous as a quilter. She was Father's sister and had lived on the farm as long as we children could remember. A maiden lady, her heart was big for mothering. She cooked, did housework, canned, preserved, sewed, mended, and raised superb old-fashioned flowers. Hers was indeed a labor of love, seasoned with beautiful cheeriness.

When we very young, Aunt Abitha used to send a quilt or two to the local and county fairs. She kept the blue and red prize ribbons on a sampler hanging on the wall in her room.

* * *

One doesn't remember exactly when the idea first came that Aunt Abitha should design a brand new pattern and try for the State Fair.

It might have been Father's suggestion. He was never content near horizons. It might have been "Uncle" John, the hired man, who was really a member of the family. John, too, had vision; he was a great reader, and from his moderate wages got great happiness in buying a good book each month or two to give a farm lad. "Good reading makes a wise man," he would say.

At any rate, the idea was born that Aunt Abitha should seek first prize at the State Fair. She was happily flustered and dismayed! It was a heartening compliment that her family believed she could do such a thing! The State Fair!

It had to be a super-special quilt. The family council was determined on that. The traditional patterns were delightful: Log Cabin, Rising Sun, Morning Glory, Rose in Bloom, Old Red Schoolhouse.

But this must be a new design. Memory does not recall who first suggested "Mountain Benediction." Mountains were an integral part of our lives. Monadnock was a beloved companion, blue, serene, and faithful against the southern horizon.

Father and John made the sketch on huge sheets of wrapping paper. Mount Monadnock was the background; in the foreground was a typical story-and-a-half-with-ell New Hampshire house, white with green shutters. Beside the house was a tall, symmetrical maple tree. To one side was the red barn with white trimmings.

It took time to work out proportions, but Father and John were not the kind to turn back once their hands were on the handles. The design was made, and in the fall, Aunt Abitha set to work.

* * *

The news soon spread. Relatives and friends brought pieces of silks and satins; dresses, skirts and shirtwaists were dedicated to the cause. Through the fall and winter progress seemed slow. By sugar time, the mountain was done; at planting, the immediate foreground. Excitement began to increase as haying time arrived; the county fairs came in August.

That summer Aunt Abitha worked at the quilt. People came to look and praise. Before it was done, its beauty and appeal were striking. The sewing was beautifully fine. Aunt Abitha would blush with joy as the compliments were showered upon her. One early August evening it was finished. It took first prize as scheduled at the two small fairs. Then it went to the big fair. The day of the judging we took the train to Rochester. A big crowd was watching as the judges went to work.

There was no question about First Prize. "Mountain Benediction" was the outstanding quilt. As the judge pinned the blue ribbon on it a cheer went up from the crowd. Friends and friendly strangers recognized beauty and superb workmanship. Mother and Aunt Abitha cried! A farm lad and his sisters were mystified by this, but it did not dampen their spirits, nor lessen the fundamental truths they now realize they learned from Aunt Abitha's quilting.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

Mirror of World Opinion

Those Quiet Sunday Afternoons

When did the quiet Sunday afternoons come to an end—the Sunday afternoons which differ so widely from those of today? Looked upon out of the stir of the present, the Sunday afternoons of the past seem havens of peace. Not even the neighbors visited with one another then. There were no callers. These came week-day afternoons and after having sat stiffly in the parlor went away, leaving engraved name cards in the brass tray on the marble-topped table.

Particularly quiet were the Sunday afternoons of winter. These commenced with a half hour given over to the oral reading of the Bible under mother's supervision. Next came the opening of the candy sack and the portioning out of gumdrops, lemon drops, chocolate creams and cocoanut balls.

Then were hours of great stillness in which the children read of Little Prue and Flaxie Frizzle, read the Oz books and "Little Women," went on expeditions with Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, followed Christian along the way of Pilgrim's Progress, became acquainted with Aladdin, Jack the Giant Killer and Prince Charming.

It was no time at all until father was out in the kitchen building a fire in the coal stove as a preliminary to the popping of corn—a fire which roared and lighted the front lids to a red heat. Father did not make a small quantity of popcorn, but enough to fill the bowl in which mother put the bread to rise and enough to spill over in a white flood to the rim of the preserve kettle.

When winter sunlight had given over to dark, mother placed a coal oil lamp at the end of the square piano. The children gathered about her while she accompanied them as they sang such hymns as "Jesus Saviour, Pilot Me Over Life's Tempestuous Sea," not realizing in the least that life's sea was much more than a calm over which parents presided and in which pleasant Sunday afternoons were to continue forever.—*Dayton (Ohio) Journal-Herald.*

The Wide Horizon

Route to Neighborliness

By Nate R. White

SAN FRANCISCO

It's the small things that sometimes count the most in international relations, especially when the two countries would like to be good neighbors. Isn't that true of any neighborly relationship? How much an exchange of mutual thoughtfulness helps to promote neighborhood harmony! How provoking casual inadvertences can sometimes be!

A sample of how small things count in international relations recently happened in our building here on busy Market Street in San Francisco. The Brazilian Consulate is on the next-to-top floor, and we were getting acquainted. It so happened that that very day the Paraffine Companies, Inc., had announced through their research laboratories here that they had found a substitute for tung oil, that valuable oil which the United States imports in such quantities from China, because it is indispensable to good paints and varnishes.

The laboratory announcement said that its new product, coming from an American-grown bean, could be sold for 13 cents a pound compared to the current price of 25.5 cents for tung oil.

The clipping of this announcement was on the Consul's desk. We were discussing what the United States could do to more effectively assist Brazil and bring it more intimately into the American family of nations. The Consul picked up the clipping.

* * *

"Here is just one example," he said. He went on to explain how the United States had spent millions of dollars in developing tung orchards along the Gulf Coast. He cited the laboratory research, resulting in the current claim to a good American substitute. Yet, the Consul said, all this attempt to develop tung oil or a substitute in this country was unnecessary because an adequate substitute was being provided by his country cheaply, and that it could be even further developed. An almost immeasurable wave of good will could be promoted because of a mutual business advantage between the two nations, and Brazil, for one thing, would be getting a little cash to build up its sorely depleted monetary exchange.

Brazil's oiticica oil is grown in the Northeast. It was first tried sixty years ago and found to be successful in paints. In 1927 production and marketing were increased and today the United States takes 92 per cent of the country's total output. What is needed in Brazil is not oiticica trees. They have plenty of those. But many small industrial plants to express valuable oil. Here the expenditure of money, far less than that spent in developing tung orchards in the United States, could help Brazil not only to supply a vital United States need, but it would help the country to secure the necessary exchange to buy much-needed machinery and other products made in the United States. Furthermore, it would help to end poverty in northeast Brazil.

Of course, no one can be criticized for this minor difficulty in neighboring. Naturally the tung orchardist and the laboratory researchist who can develop a mass production of this valuable ingredient of paints are destined to wealth. The United States imported nearly 80,000,000 pounds of tung oil last year, imports then valued at $11,000,000, today at $20,000,000.

* * *

Unfortunately tung production in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida has been extremely slow in getting started. Eventually, say in ten years, the yearly output is expected to be $15,000,000, but those who are familiar with the history of the tung crop in the Gulf States know it is an extremely uncertain one. Frosts can knock it out. Three years ago most of the crop was lost. Whether it can ever be brought to trustworthy mass production is something yet to be shown.

Brazil knows these things. It knows that it is difficult to sell things to the United States which this country really needs, because this country has so much. It knows it does need oil for paints. That is why the Brazilian Consul in our building fingered that clipping with a touch of dismay.

"Brazil has its oiticica oil. It will suit the United States. Its expanded sale would help us. It would move more United States products. Why—?"

It was a question of one of those small things that could count for so much. So much in good will, so much in international neighborliness, so much in that much-talked-of "hemispheric solidarity," so much in actually meeting human needs.

Perhaps it is time for good neighbors to get out with their shears and do some hedge-trimming and while doing so talk about, of all things, oiticica oil!

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